JANUARY, 1784. THE NUMB. 2795.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1784.

ANNAPOLIS, *(Maryland) Dec.* 25.

The following are the ADDRESSES *of the Honourable the Governor and the Council, and General Assembly, to his Excellency General* WASHINGTON, *with his Answers.*

Annapolis, December 20, 1783.

IN COUNCIL.

SIR,

AMIDST the general joy on the happy and honourable termination of the war, we beg leave to welcome your Excellency's return to this city, with hearts full of gratitude and affection.

As long, Sir, as mankind shall retain a proper sense of the blessings of PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY, your character, in every country and in every age, will be honoured, admired and revered; but to a mind elevated as yours, the consciousness of having done great and illustrious deeds, from the purest principles of patriotism, of having, by your wisdom and magnanimity, arrested the arm of tyranny, saved a dear country and millions of fellow citizens, and millions yet unborn, from slavery and all the horrors and calamities of slavery, and placed their rights and liberties on a permanent foundation, must yield a satisfaction infinitely superior to all the pomp and eclat of applauding ages and admiring worlds.

Attached to your Excellency by the strongest obligations; and feeling the most lively impressions of your unequaled worth and public usefulness; we beg you to accept of our warmest wishes, that your life may be prolonged to a far distant period! and that it may be as happy in your retirement as it has been glorious in the field.

With every sentiment of respect and regard,
We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
And most humble servants.
W. PACA.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

His EXCELLENCY's answer.

SIR,

I SHALL ever cherish a pleasing remembrance of the welcome reception I have experienced from your Excellency and the Council, on my return to this city after the happy and honourable termination of the war.

The flattering sentiments you entertain of my exertions in defence of our country, and the favourable point of light in which you place my character, too strongly demonstrate your friendship, not to claim the most grateful return from me.

Convinced from experience, of the wisdom and decision which have signalised the government of Maryland, I cannot form a better wish for the future prosperity of the state, than that the same spirit of justice and patriotism, which actuated its councils during a long and eventful war, may continue to dictate its measures through a durable and happy peace.

With the most perfect consideration,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
And most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Annapolis, December 1783.

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND, December 22, 1783.

SIR,

THE General Assembly of Maryland embrace this opportunity, of expressing the grateful sense which they and their constituents entertain of your distinguished services; services which, under the smiles of Divine Providence, have secured the Peace, Liberty and Independence of these States! Your retirement to private life is a full evidence of that true patriotism which induced you to draw your sword in defence of your injured country, and made you persevere to the end of the arduous struggle, in which you have surmounted difficulties, that with prudence less than yours could not have been surmounted. Having, by your conduct in the field, gloriously terminated the war, you have taught us, by your last circular letter, how to value, how to preserve, and to improve that liberty, for which we have been contending. We are convinced that public liberty cannot be long preserved, but by wisdom, integrity, and a strict adherence to public justice and public engagements. This justice and these engagements, as far as the influence and example of one state can extend, we are determined to promote and fulfil; and if the powers given to Congress by the confederation, should be found to be incompetent to the purposes of the Union, we doubt not our constituents will readily consent to enlarge them.—In expressing these sentiments, and by thus engaging to comply with the dictates of public faith and justice, and to satisfy the just demands of a meritorious army, we make the most acceptable returns for all those cares which you have felt, and all the toils you have undergone, during your command. Permit us, in addressing you for the last time in your public character, to express our warmest wishes that you may long enjoy the sweets of domestic ease and retirement, and that cordial satisfaction which must arise from a consciousness of having merited and gained the universal love of your countrymen.

DANIEL CARROLL, Pres. Sen.
THO. C. DEYE, Sp. Ho. Del.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL myself particularly happy in receiving the approbation of the General Assembly of Maryland, for those services which my country had a right to demand, and which it was my duty to render in defence of it.

Having happily attained the object for which we had drawn the sword, I felicitated myself on my approaching return to private life, and I must acknowledge, I anticipated an unusual degree of self gratification, in that retirement which you are pleased to consider as an evidence of patriotism.

You have rightly judged, Gentlemen, that public liberty cannot be long preserved, without the influence of those public virtues which you have enumerated. May the example you have exhibited, and the disposition you have manifested, prevail extensively, and have the most salutary operation! For I am well assured, it is only by a general adoption of wise and equitable measures, that I can derive any personal satisfaction, or the public any permanent advantages, from the successful issue of the contest.

I am deeply penetrated with the liberal sentiments and wishes contained in your last address to me as a public character; and while I am bidding you a final farewell in that capacity, be assured, Gentlemen, that it will be my study in retirement not to forfeit the favorable opinion of my fellow-citizens. G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON.

THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, congratulate your Excellency on the restoration of peace, and the establishment of the freedom and independence of the United States of America. The citizens feel themselves particularly happy in this opportunity afforded them, of expressing their sincere approbation of your most disinterested and unexampled conduct through every stage of the war, and the high sense they entertain of your excellent virtues, fortitude and unremitting perseverance, under the pressure of the greatest difficulties. To you they esteem themselves principally indebted, under the favour and smiles of Providence, for the inestimable blessings of peace and freedom. This acknowledgment flows from hearts filled with gratitude, and the most perfect respect and veneration for your person and character.

In your retirement to the peaceful and pleasing scenes of domestic tranquility, may America long experience the benign influence of your example, and benefit by the salutary suggestions of your wisdom; and may you, Sir, long enjoy your health, and the heavenly sensations arising from a consciousness of having done every thing for your country, and wrested her from the oppressive hand of unrelenting tyranny, without the hope of any reward, but the approbation of a free people. We are, with every sentiment of esteem and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants.

Signed per order, and on behalf of the Corporation,
J. T. CHASE, Mayor.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

To the worshipful the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis.

PERMIT me, Gentlemen, to offer to you my sincere thanks for your congratulations on the happy events of peace, and the establishment of our independence.

If my conduct throughout the war has merited the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and has been instrumental in obtaining for my country the blessings of peace and freedom---I owe it to that Supreme Being, who guides the hearts of all---who has so signally interposed his aid in every stage of the contest, and who has graciously been pleased to bestow on me the greatest of earthly rewards---the approbation and affections of a free people.

Though I retire from the employments of public life, I shall never cease to entertain the most anxious care for the welfare of my country. May the Almighty dispose the heart of every citizen of the United States to improve the great prospect of happiness before us! And may you, Gentlemen, and the inhabitants of this city, long enjoy every felicity this world can afford!

December, 1783. G. WASHINGTON.

TO BE SOLD BY
TIMOTHY CARRELL,
At the South-west Corner of Chesnut and Water-streets, Wholesale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines; Old Jamaica Spirits; West-India Rum; Coniac Brandy; Holland Geneva, in Cases; White Wine Vinegar; Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars; Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice; Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea; Coffee, Chocolate, Mustard; Rice, Indigo, Starch; Liverpool fine Salt; choice Halifax Herrings in Barrels; Mackrel in ditto; Cod and Dumb Fish by the Quintal; smoked Salmon; a quantity of Mens Shoes, &c.

Also, Two convenient Brick HOUSES, in Lownes's Alley, near St. Paul's Church. §

SAMUEL HAY,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an
Auction and Commission Store,
In the city of New-York, No. 8, Water-street, between the Old Slip and the Coffee-house,

WHERE he will receive and sell all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, either at public or private sale; he has also provided large and commodious stores and dry cellars, for the reception of cargoes of every species of goods, and will think himself obliged to such merchants and traders as may favour him with the disposing of their property. He flatters himself that if fidelity, punctuality and dispatch, with the strictest attention to the interests of his employers, will recommend him, those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their business, may rely on every exertion in his power to give entire satisfaction, and on the most moderate terms.

Chester Mills, December 22, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL SHAW, sen. late of the borough of Chester, deceased, either by Bonds, Notes, Book debt or otherwise, are once more (and for the last time) earnestly desired to call on the subscriber and discharge the same, on or before the first day of February next. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, that they may be paid, by † JOHN SHAW, Administrator.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT famous seat where the celebrated Doctor Witt formerly lived, situate on the main street in the pleasant village of Germantown, within six miles of the city of Philadelphia, containing about 50 acres, part woodland, part good watered meadow and more may be made, the remainder good pasture fields of a good soil, with a large elegant stone Dwelling-house, three stories high, with a good cellar under the whole, four rooms on a floor, with a large entry through the house, a large kitchen and other buildings adjoining, with a good stone barn and other out buildings, a good orchard and kitchen garden; upon the whole, it is exceedingly well calulated for pleasure and profit; a country seat may be erected on the highest part of it, which commands a delightful prospect of the city of Philadelpha, and the river Delaware, with the numerous shipping going and coming. Any person desirous to purchase, may view the premises any time before the first of April next. An indisputable title will be give to the purchaser and immediate possession, by

Dec. 22 1783. † LYDIA WARMER and ELIZABETH WARMER.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU,
NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

HEREBY informs the PUBLIC, That his Office is in FRONT-STREET, opposite to the COFFEE-HOUSE, where he carries on the business of a Notary Public and Conveyancer, in all its branches.

Deeds of bargain and sale, wills, mortgages, powers of attorney, articles of agreement and corpartnership, memorials, petitions, and all other deeds and writings, are drawn up at the said Du Ponceau's Office, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. †

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a stout, healthy Mulattoe GIRL, about 16 years of age, and has ten years to serve. Enquire of the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county.

§ RICHARD GIBBS.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL GROUND-RENTS, well secured; the tenants indisputable; and eight acres of MEADOW, on Greenwich island, near the stone bridge. Enquire of JAMES SPARKS, in Spruce-street, between Third and Fourth-streets. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Kent county, in the state of Maryland, on the 17th instant, at night, A bay HORSE, about 14 hands and one inch high, with a blaze in his face, and three white legs, a curled switch tail; he paces, trots and canters, and goes very pleasant; he had on him, when taken away, a man's saddle, bridle and saddle bags, all new, a blue saddle cloth, with white binding, half worn. Any person who shall apprehend the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive TEN POUNDS of the above reward; the other TEN POUNDS to be paid for the horse, &c. provided they are found out of the county, and FIVE POUNDS if found in the county, and delivered to the subscriber,

¶ ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Kent county, state of Maryland, Dec. 20, 1783.

For AMSTERDAM,
The Ship *De Keyser* and *Koopman*,
ABRAHAM THOMASZ, MASTER;

HAS good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at WEBSTER's Wharff, or to

¶ PRAGERS, LIEBAERT, and Co.

For BELFAST,
The Ship *Three Brothers*,
JAMES GILLIS, Master,

Now lying at Bright's Wharff, and will sail as soon as possible. For Freight or Passage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, or the Captain on board.

N. B. There are on board said Ship, A few healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, to be disposed of. Apply as above. § *Philad. Dec.* 31, 1783.

To the PUBLIC.

Imported from Rochelle to this port, some time in May last, in the brig Venus,

A QUANTITY of ALICANT WINE, in quarters, barrels and anchors, directed by the Bills of Lading to Messieurs WILLIAM PENES and Co. merchants in Philadelphia, which are deposited in Mr. John Abel Hamelin's store, merchant, of this city. It is therefore requested of the owners of said wine, that they call and prove their property, otherwise it will be sold in the course of next January, on account of the owner or owners.

Philadelphia, December 22, 1783. §

To be SOLD for a Term of Years,

A LIKELY, active NEGROE GIRL, between 12 and 13 years old, has had the small-pox and measles. For terms, enquire of the Printers. ‡

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

And may be entered on the 25th of March next, to any person that will give assurance of his faithful performance,

THAT noted PLANTATION, late the estate of John Bird, jun. deceased, lying in Brandywine hundred, and county of New-Castle, within three miles of Wilmington, and adjoining Cherry-Island marsh, containing 150 acres, 40 thereof drained meadow, with a brick house and log barn thereon. Any person inclining to rent, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, in the hundred aforesaid.

JOHN BIRD, and THOMAS BABB, } Executors.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the aforesaid John Bird, jun. deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted, in order for payment, by the executors aforesaid, &c. §

In the COUNCIL of CENSORS.

MONDAY, January 5, 1784.

RESOLVED, That such parts of the minutes of this Council, as contain their proceedings on the constitution of this commonwealth, be published in the English and German news-papers of this city.

Resolved, That the President, Mr. Gebr and Mr. Arndt, be a committee, to superintend the translation of the minutes into the German language.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN ROSE, Secretary.

In the COUNCIL OF CENSORS, *Nov.* 19, 1783.

Resolved, That Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Smiley, Mr. Irvine and Mr. Read, be a committee to enquire and report, whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part.

December 4, 1783.

Resolved, That Council will resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider whether there is a necessity of amending any article of the constitution which may be defective; explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed; and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people.

December 17, 1783.

Resolved, That the committee appointed November 19, to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in all its parts, *be instructed* to enquire, whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution.

December 30, 1783.

The committee, to whom were referred the petitions from the city and county of Philadelphia, delivered in a report, respecting the election of the city of Philadelphia.

The report having been debated by paragraphs, was adopted as follows, viz.

"The committee, to whom were referred the petitions against the late election of the city of Philadelphia for Censors, beg leave to report to this Council,

"That they have carefully examined the evidence offered to your committee by the signers to the said petitions and complaints against the said election for Council of Censors for the city of Philadelphia, and do find,

"That, agreeable to the forty-seventh section of the constitution of Pennsylvania, an election was held at the State-house, in the said city, for two members to represent the city of Philadelphia in the Council of Censors, on the 14th day of October last, and that the said election was opened agreeably to the laws of this state.

"It further appears to your committee, that the said election was conducted, throughout the whole, fairly, without fraud, and that the poll was closed, the votes cast up, and the return signed and sealed by the Sheriff, judges and inspectors.

"It also further appears to your committee, by the return, signed and sealed as aforesaid, that Samuel Miles and Thomas Fitzsimons were duly elected Censors for the city of Philadelphia.

"It also further appears, that a number of military people voted for Censors at the said election; but that they were not assembled by beat of drum, nor marched to the State-house with officers at their head.

"It also appears, that doubts were suggested by some of the said judges respecting the legality of voters, or qualified persons to vote at the said election; but not that they were threatened by violent imprecations by the gentlemen of the army, nor that the judges and inspectors were overawed or influenced, so as to oblige them to receive votes which they thought were not legal, as is alledged and complained of in the said petition.

"That there is no positive evidence to prove that any person voted more than once at the said election, as is alledged and complained of in the said petition.

"That it also appears, that some of the officers and serjeants attended at the State-house with their side arms, (not drawn) and that, during the whole course of the said election, they behaved with decency towards the citizens; and that altho' by the evidence there may appear unguarded conduct between some of the serjeants and soldiers to one another, yet the instances are so few, and the effects so weak, as not to prejudice the said election.

"That altho' some of the inhabitants may have been disgusted, and retired without voting, yet it does not appear that they were either awed by high-handed proceedings, or the avenues to the election so filled up, but that they might have voted in a reasonable time; nor was the obstruction occasioned so much by the soldiers, as by the length of time taken up by the judges in determining who should be the legal voters.

"It also appears, by sundry papers produced to your committee, one called a tally list, another the list of voters, that the number of votes exceeds the number of voters, to the amount of 230.

"It also appears, that it was agreed by the judges and inspectors, in order to save time, then growing late, that four votes should be received together; therefore your committee conceive it highly improbable, and indeed impracticable, for the clerks to write down the names of the voters as fast as the votes were taken in.

"It also further appears, that, by the papers called the list of voters, a considerable number voted at the said election, whose names your committee, upon examination, did not find among the lists of taxables produced for the city of Philadelphia. In order to elucidate this, your committee conceive it highly probable that numbers of freeholders sons, and others, citizens of this state, who were entitled by law to vote, did vote, though their names are not included among the taxables of the said city.

"That there was no proof made to your committee, that any officers or soldiers of any other state voted, than those of Pennsylvania; and though it was attempted to be proved by the petitions, that several of those who voted were not within the qualification of the act of Assembly of the 1st of October, 1779, yet it was not established to the satisfaction of your committee; on the contrary, as it was the positive instructions of the judges to the inspectors, that no officers or soldiers should vote, except those who were within the qualification of that act, or were otherwise citizens, your committee cannot presume that any votes were received from soldiers unqualified.

"It also further appears to your committee, by the said papers, called the tally lists, that Samuel Miles had in the whole 944 votes, Thomas Fitzsimons 934, David Rittenhouse 685, and George Bryan 665; and that, upon deducting the 230 votes aforesaid from either of the sitting members (which is by no means admissable, without having due respect to the proportion, according to each candidate's number of votes) the said Samuel Miles and Thomas Fitzsimons bear the highest number of votes.

"From the facts above stated, your committee are of opinion that the allegations in the said petition are not supported, and that there appears no just grounds or legal cause for setting aside the said election."

January 1, 1784.

Resolved, That the doors of this Council shall be and remain open, for the admission of all persons who behave decently, at all times when any part of the constitution is debated.

January 2, 1784.

The report of the committee of the whole, read yesterday, was taken up for a second reading, and in debating the following resolution, *viz.*

Resolved, That some articles of the constitution of this commonwealth are materially defective, and absolutely require alteration and amendment, the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Smiley.

YEAS.	YEAS.
1. Samuel Miles,	7. Stephen Chambers,
2. Thomas Fitzsimons,	8. Thomas Hartley,
3. Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	9. Richard M'Allister,
4. Arthur St. Clair,	10. William Irvine,
5. Anthony Wayne,	11. John Arndt,
6. James Moore,	12. David Espy.
NAYS.	NAYS.
1. Joseph Hart,	6. Simon Driesbach,
2. Samuel Smith,	7. John Smiley,
3. John Whitehill,	8. William Finley,
4. James Read,	9. James Edgar,
5. Balzer Gebr,	10. John M'Dowell.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report those articles of the constitution which are materially defective, and absolutely require alteration and amendment, agreeable to the foregoing resolution.

The members chosen were, Mr. Miles, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. St. Clair, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Arndt.

January 3, 1784.

Resolved, That it be an instruction to the committee appointed to report those articles of the constitution which are materially defective, and absolutely require alteration and amendment, *to report the alteration and amendment.*

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN ROSE, Secretary.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, *November* 29, 1783.

The Bill, entituled "An Act to confirm the title to a "house and lot of land, on *Mulberry-street*, in the city of "*Philadelphia*, late the estate of *John Nicholas*, for which "some of the original deeds are lost, and to enable the "Trustees of that estate to convey the same," was read the secend time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered, That it be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to confirm the title to a house and lot of land on* Mulberry-street, *in the city of* Philadelphia, *late the estate of* John Nicholas, *for which some of the original deeds are lost, and to enable the Trustees of that estate to convey the same.*

WHEREAS by the act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entituled "*An Act for vesting* "*several houses and lots of land, the residuary real estate of* "John Nicholas, *deceased, in Trustees to sell the same*, &c." among other lands and tenements, a certain house and lot of land, on the south side of *Mulberry street*, above *Second-street*, bounded eastward by a house and lot of *John Reynell*, southward by ground belonging to the heirs of *Samuel Mickle*, westward by a house and lot of the heirs of *Edward Warner*, with the appurtenances, was vested in *Samuel Hudson, Marmaduke Cooper* and *Benjamin Morgan*, their heirs and assigns forever, in trust, to sell the same by public vendue, to the highest and best bidder, and upon the receipt of the full price or consideration offered or bid at vendue, by deed under the hands and seals of the said *Samuel Hudson, Marmaduke Cooper* and *Benjamin Morgan*, to grant and convey the premises, and every part of the same, with the appurtenances, to the purchasers thereof, their heirs and assigns forever.

AND WHEREAS the said Trustees, having in compliance with the directions of the said act of General Assembly, given timely notice of the sale of the premises, in several of the *Philadelphia* News-papers, did, on the twelfth day of *February* last past, expose to public sale, the said house and lot in *Mulberry-street*, when *William M'Ilbenny*, of the city of *Philadelphia*, Taylor, purchased the same for the price of *Seven Hundred Pounds*, lawful money of *Pennsylvania*.

AND WHEREAS the said Trustees have humbly represented to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, that some of the original deeds relative to the said lot of land are missing, and cannot be produced in evidence of their title, and that *James Steel*, of the said city of *Philadelphia*, Gentleman, and *Martha* his wife, by indenture, bearing date the twenty-second day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen-twenty, had granted unto *John Evans*, of the said city, Feltmaker, a lot on *Mulberry-street*, thirty-five feet wide, and in length fifty-one feet (whereof the westermost moiety, being seventeen feet and a half, by the aforesaid act of Assembly was vested in the said Trustees) he, the said *James Steel*, reserving to him and his heirs a yearly ground-rent of *Three Pounds Ten Shillings*, lawful silver money of *America*, the counterpart of which indenture, under the hand and seal of the said *John Evans*, is recorded in the proper office, but the original, under the hand and seal of the said *James Steel*, is not recorded, nor can the same be produced. That shortly after, the said *John Evans*, by indenture under his hand and seal, granted and conveyed the said whole lot of land to *Thomas Redman*, of the said city, Bricklayer, which indenture is also recorded in the proper office; and that the said *Thomas Redman*, by indenture under his hand and seal, granted and conveyed the eastermost moiety of the said whole lot to *Samuel Nicholas*, brother of the said *John Nicholas*, subject to the payment of the apportioned ground-rent of *One Pound Fifteen Shillings*, payable to the said *James Steel* and his heirs; and that it is highly probable that about the same time the said *Thomas Redman* granted the said westermost moiety of his said whole lot to the said *John Nicholas*, subject to the like apportioned ground rent, but his deed for the same is lost, and no record thereof to be found. And further, that the said two brothers, *Samuel Nicholas* and *John Nicholas*, have built together, each on his said moiety, a house, and that they and their respective heirs or devisees have from time to time paid each his moiety of the said ground-rent, to the heirs of the said *James Steel*, and been in the peaceable possession of the premises upwards of fifty years, and have prayed the relief of this House in the premises.

Therefore, and in order to enable the said Trustees, with respect to the said house and lot in *Mulberry street*, to execute the trust by the said act of Assembly upon them conferred, of selling and conveying the same,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That notwithstanding the want of the said *Thomas Redman's* original deed to the said *John Nicholas*, and the record thereof, all the estate of the said *Thomas Redman* and his heirs in the said house and lot of land, seventeen feet and six inches on the south side of *Mulberry street*, and in length fifty-one feet, shall be and it is hereby fully and absolutely vested in the said *Samuel Hudson, Marmaduke Cooper* and *Benjamin Morgan*, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the uses and purposes in the said recited act of General Assembly declared and settled, subject nevertheless to the moiety of the said yearly groundrent of *Three Pounds Ten Shillings*, to the heirs or devisees of the said *James Steel*, for ever.

Bank of *North-America*,

JANUARY 5, 1784.

THE Directors of the Bank having declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the Half Year, ending the 1st Instant. The same will be paid at the Bank to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at any time after the 10th Instant.

N. B. The Printers on the Continent are requested to give this Advertisement a Place in their Papers.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1784.

Agreeable to an ORDER of the Hon. the Supreme Executive Council of this State, have been SOLD by the CITY AUCTIONEER, for the Benefit of the Underwriters, &c.

THE Merchandize and Materials saved from the Brig PHILADELPHIA PACKET, ROBERT TORRENCE, late Master, which was stranded on the Bar of Sinepuxent, in her Passage from Belfast, bound to this Port.

The Consignees of any Part of the Cargoe, or others therein interested, are desired to produce their Claims to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE, in order to ascertain their average Dividends. § 4 w.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1784.

THE Co-partnership of M'CLENACHANS and MOORE being dissolved by mutual Consent, those to whom they are indebted, as well as those who are indebted to them, are requested to settle their accounts immediately, with BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE,

Who have for SALE,

At their STORE, on Hamilton's Wharff, the North Side of the Draw-bridge,

A large Quantity of COFFEE, in Bags,
HAVANNA SUGAR, in Boxes,
IRISH LINENS, from 15d. to 7s. per Yard,
OZNABRIGS, SAIL-TWINE, &c. &c. § 4 w.

Which they will dispose of, on the lowest Terms, for Cash.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 29, 1783.

ALL persons having any demands against the ESTATE of AMOS STRETTELL, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts and have them paid; and those who are indebted by mortgage, bond or book-debt, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment, to enable the subscriber, executor to the last will and testament of the said Amos Strettell, to settle the accounts of said estate. ABEL JAMES.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms,

And the Conditions of Payment made easy,

SIX thousand acres of patented LAND, in general very good, situate about 30 miles above Sunbury, in Penn's Valley, Northumberland county, through which runs a stream of water, called Spring Creek, and has several good situations for Mills. Enquire of THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-street, near Chesnut-street. ¶

At the late dwelling-house of CHARLES READ, deceased, in Evesham, on Second Day, the 23d day of next month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to SALE, by public VENDUE,

1st. A LOT of CEDAR SWAMP, on Succamaunk, about one mile from Johannes Phifer's, in Evesham, containing about 9 acres, a considerable part of which is green and growing: The whole may be divided into two or more lots, as may best suit purchasers.

2d. A PLANTATION, adjoining lands of Adonijah Peacock and those late Benjamin Thomas's, in the same township, containing about 300 acres of upland, meadow and swamp, on which are a dwelling-house and weaver's shop, about 15 acres of it are cleared, and most of it in fence.

3d. A Dwelling-house, Work shop, and Lot of about 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands late Benjamin Thomas's, those of John Torr, and the last mentioned plantation, bounding on the great road from Landing Bridge to Egg-Harbour.

4th. Also to be sold in a private way, as soon as it may suit a purchaser, by agreement with the subscribers, a valuable Dwelling-house, Barn, Stables, and many other convenient Out-houses, with a valuable Grist and Saw-mill; all situate where Ætna Furnace formerly stood, contiguous to each other, being the late homestead of the deceased. There are upwards of 100 acres of tillable land and meadow cleared, and a thriving orchard of young bearing apple-trees, chiefly good grafted fruit; the mill streams are sufficient and durable; there are a quantity of pine land, sufficient to supply the saw-mill, a good tan-yard, bark-mill and currying-shop are appurtenant, and several improving out-settlements, with some cleared lands, which brings in an annual rent, are thereon. The tan-yard and a few acres of ground may be sold separate, if it should best suit purchasers.

5th. And also a large tract of Pine Land, with another saw-mill, in good order, about a mile below the last, on the same streams of water, with an additional one; it adjoins the lands last described. On this tract are not only a dwelling-house near the mill, but several out-settlements, with a parcel of cleared lands, one with a young bearing apple orchard, improving into farms.

Before the sale, a survey is intended to be made of all necessary parts, so as to fix the quantity of each tract, and a plan laid down to represent the same; which, with the lands, &c. may be viewed by any person inclining to purchase, on application to JOHN BARZILLAI or WILLIAM BRANNIN, who are well acquainted therewith. The payments will be made as convenient as possible. Attendance will be given by, and a good title may be expected from, ANN READ, Executrix, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Executor.

1st Month 7th, 1783. ¶ 4 w.

ST. JOHN's *(Antigua) October* 31, 1783.

On Monday laſt arrived here, in 17 days from Philadelphia, the ſhip Antigua Packet, Capt. Carſon. Her cargo, conſiſting of various articles very much wanted, was not permitted to be landed, and ſhe is gone to leeward.

For ſeveral dayspaſt the wind has blown from unuſual quarters, the ſouth and weſt. On Monday two ſloops came into the harbour from Montſerrat, having been forced from their anchorage there by the high ſurge. We fear that many accidents have happened at ſome of the neighbouring iſlands, particularly at Baſſaterre, St. Chriſtopher, where a ſtrong ſouth wind generally proves fatal to the ſhipping. The ſevere thunder and lightning on Monday night we are happy to find has done no damage.

HALIFAX, *November* 28.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 27, 1783.

"By a veſſel arrived at Trinity, in 17 days from England, we are informed as follows. The Dutch are to pay to the French three millions ſterling, on their delivering up their poſſeſſions----a free trade to England at their ſpice iſlands---the Americans are looked upon as any other foreigners, and not any of their veſſels can be made free bottoms---the Spaniards will not acknowledge their independency, nor the Portugueſe admit them to an entry."

NEW-HAVEN, *December* 16.

By a veſſel juſt arrived from the Weſt-Indies, we have certain intelligence that the Engliſh merchants are obtaining foreign papers in a clandeſtine manner, in order to carry on a trade with us (which they are conſcious it would be extremely improper to do under their own colours, whilſt their ports are ſhut againſt our veſſels) particularly a ſnow and a brig belonging to Antigua, have procured a ſett of French papers at St. Kitts, and are deſtined to ſome part of this continent. If we were to trade with any nation on any other terms but that of reciprocal privileges (and ſuch as are manifeſtly detrimental to us) certainly Great-Britain is not the nation ſuch a preference belongs to.

HARTFORD, *December* 30.

At a meeting of a number of the Merchants, Traders and others, of the town of New-Haven, the 19th of December, 1783, *to take into conſideration the propriety of entering veſſels from thoſe ports that are ſhut againſt the Americans.*

The meeting made choice of Col. JOSEPH DRAKE for their Chairman, and WM. POWELL, Clerk.

VOTED, That veſſels from Britiſh or other ports, that are ſhut againſt the inhabitants of the United States, or the property of ſubjects reſiding in the iſlands, whoſe ports are ſhut as aforeſaid, it is our opinion, they ought not to be admitted into this port.

Voted, That the Merchants, Traders and others here preſent, will not accept of any conſignments from Merchants or others, reſiding in any ports or places in the Weſt-Indies, knowing the property to belong to inhabitants of iſlands whoſe ports are ſhut againſt us: Alſo they will uſe their influence to prevent thoſe inhabitants in town, not preſent.

Voted, That a committee of five, and not leſs than three, wait upon any Captain, Owner, Supercargo or others concerned, ſuſpected of introducing any property of inhabitants whoſe ports are ſhut againſt us, and enquire of them or others concerning the ſame, and ſee if they come in the above deſcription, to acquaint them that it is diſagreeable to the trading intereſt of this town; and adviſe thoſe concerned not to land any part of the cargo until they ſatisfy the committee that the property does not belong to ſuch perſons: And ſhould they not be diſſuaded from landing contrary to their advice, that the ſaid committee uſe their endeavours to prevent them, until the conſent of the Governor and Council is obtained.

Voted, That the committee are appointed as follows: Joſeph Howell, Elias Shipman, William Powell, Joſeph Drake and Iſrael Biſhop.

Voted, That a committee be appointed to wait on the honorable Roger Sherman, Eſq; Delegate from this State to the honorable Congreſs of the United States, to uſe his influence with them to paſs a general act through the United States, to prohibit thoſe inhabitants whoſe ports are ſhut againſt us, from trading in any of theſe States.

Voted, That the committee appointed are, Elias Shipman, Joſeph Drake and William Powell.

Voted, That the committee order the above proceedings to be printed in the Connecticut Journal.

WILLIAM POWELL, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, *December* 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 24, 1783, *from a gentleman of reputation and intelligence, who lately left this country, to his friend in this city.*

"Mr. Jay is juſt arrived in London. I have not yet ſeen him. At Paris I had a long converſation with him and Dr. Franklin. They are both very much hurt at the violent meaſures the ſtates in general have adopted reſpecting the loyaliſts. Indeed our national character is much lowered in the opinion of Europe; and nothing but a more generous conduct, and a ſtrong fœderal union, with funds eſtabliſhed for the payment of the intereſt of our debts, will render us reſpectable. The prevailing opinion here is to exclude us from the carrying trade. And they certainly will do it, if they find America is not cemented by a ſtrict union, and able by that union to prohibit all Britiſh veſſels their ports, or only to admit them on ſuch terms as Congreſs ſhall direct."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 7.

Saturday, the 27th ult. the anniverſary of St. JOHN, the Evangeliſt, was celebrated here with the greateſt harmony, order and decorum, by the *ancient* and *honorable* FRATERNITY of *Free* and *Accepted* MASONS. The members of the reſpective Lodges in this city, tranſient brethren, &c. aſſembled at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Lodge Room, in Lodge-alley; whence they walked in proceſſion to St. Paul's Church, where a moſt excellent diſcourſe, well adapted to the laudable and praiſe-worthy occaſion, was delivered by the Reverend Mr. *Magaw*, and a handſome collection made for the poor of the Maſonic Society, the unfortunate debtors in confinement, and the poor of St. Paul's Church. Many charitable citizens, brothers and others, who had not the opportunity of attending, on account of the ſhortneſs of the notice, being only one day, have ſince generouſly contributed to the relief of thoſe diſtreſſed objects, who, as well as many others in the like pitiable ſituation, ſtill require and implore aid and aſſiſtance from the beneficent hand of Heaven-born hoſpitality.

Friday being the annual election of the officers of the Philoſophical Society, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the enſuing year:

Preſident. Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire.

Vice-Preſidents. Dr. Thomas Bond, Rev. John Ewing, Rev. William White.

Counſellors. Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Hon. George Bryan, Eſq; M. Marbois, and Mr. Samuel Caldwell.

Secretaries. Robert Patterſon, Dr. James Hutchinſon, Rev. John Kunzie, and Dr. Thomas Bond, jun.

Curators. Ebenezer Hazard, Eſq; Dr. Samuel Duffield, and General Lewis Nichola.

Treaſurer. Hon. Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire.

*** The Committee of Merchants meet at the City Tavern on Saturday evening, every week, where they will be glad to receive information in writing, upon any ſubject that comes within the intention of their appointment. *Dec.* 31, 1783.

West-Whiteland townſhip, Nov. 20, 1783.

WAS taken up as a ſtray a few days paſt, a likely grey MARE, about 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable, ſuppoſed to be between 10 and 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § WILLIAM INGRAM.

Extract from the JOURNAL *of the* COUNCIL *of* CENSORS.

TUESDAY, December 30, 1783. A. M.

The committee, to whom were referred the petitions from the city and county of Philadelphia, delivered in a report, reſpecting the election of the city of Philadelphia, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the report was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. St. Clair, ſeconded by Mr. Wayne,

Reſolved, That the conſideration thereof be poſtponed until four o'clock this afternoon, and that then the doors of this Council be open.

EODEM DIE, P. M.

Purſuant to order, Council reſumed the conſideration of the report on the election of the city of Philadelphia, when,

On motion of Mr. St. Clair, ſeconded by Mr. Chambers,

The petition ſigned by ſeveral inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, praying "that the late election for the ſame "be declared null and void," was read, and

Ordered to be entered on the minutes.

To the Honorable The COUNCIL of CENSORS.

The PETITION *of the Subſcribers, Freemen and Electors of the City of Philadelphia,*

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT, after the perils and calamities of war had ended, and the independence of our country was ſo happily eſtabliſhed, your petitioners hoped that they ſhould enjoy, without diſturbance, the bleſſings of peace and equal liberty. Among the choiceſt of theſe bleſſings, we rank the invaluable right of free elections, which indeed is the foundation of all our rights and liberties. And we eſteem it a duty which we owe to ourſelves, to our country, and our poſterity, to petition for redreſs, whenever that ſacred right is invaded. We therefore beg leave to ſhew, that the freedom of election, and the laws and conſtitution of the commonwealth, have been groſly violated at the laſt election for this city, on the 14th day of October inſtant, and the legal electors prevented from making a free choice of men to repreſent them in the Council of Cenſors and in General Aſſembly: That a very large number of military people, ſome of whom were enliſted ſoldiers in the ſervice of this ſtate, others in the ſervice of the United States, and ſome who had been lately diſcharged or furloughed, aſſembled together by beat of drum on the day of the election, and marched, with officers at their head, towards the State-Houſe: That when doubts were ſuggeſted by ſome of the legal judges of the election, whether ſuch perſons as had not reſided one year in the ſtate, and paid public taxes, were qualified to vote, the moſt violent threats and imprecations were uſed by the gentlemen of the army, who declared and ſwore that the perſons ſo aſſembled ſhould all vote: That the judges and inſpectors were over-awed; and your petitioners are perſuaded, if thoſe who were really diſqualified had been refuſed their votes, that violence, confuſion and bloodſhed would have enſued: That the judges and inſpectors were influenced by theſe conſiderations to admit great numbers to vote, who were not qualified by the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, who had not reſided in the ſtate a year, or paid taxes, and many from the neighbouring ſtates, from Maryland, New-Jerſey and New-England, who had never been even inhabitants of Pennſylvania at all: That ſome of them voted more than once or twice: That the officers of the army attended at the windows, with their ſwords in their hands, and the ſerjeants were employed in diſtributing tickets, and watching that the men ſhould not change them; and when ſome of the privates procured other tickets than thoſe which were put into their hands by their officers and ſerjeants, with intention of putting in ſuch other tickets, theſe latter tickets were violently torn from them by the officers and ſerjeants, and the men compelled by threats to put in thoſe which their officers gave them.

"That many peaceable inhabitants were either awed by ſuch high-handed proceedings, or diſguſted and wearied out with finding the avenues to the election for ſeveral hours filled up by the ſoldiery, and retired in great numbers without voting; ſo that not only thoſe voted who ought not to have voted, but theſe perſons voted under an undue influence, and many of thoſe who ought to have voted were obſtructed and hindered. We alſo complain of an irregularity within doors, owing, we believe, to a miſtake in point of law; that tickets were thrown aſide, for no other reaſon than becauſe they did not contain as many names as the electors had a right to vote for; that we conceive no man is compellable to vote for more perſons than he chooſes, and that if he chooſes to vote for one only of the candidates, he has a right to do ſo. By the conſtitution, we are entitled to the choice of Cenſors once only in ſeven years, and if the preſent election be confirmed, may perhaps never have that privilege again. We do therefore pray that we may be heard in ſupport of the facts alledged in this petition, and that, if the ſame be found to be ſupported, the late election for this city may be declared null and void, and a new election granted to your petitioners and other electors of this city. We ſhall then have an opportunity to proceed to an election, which we truſt, profiting by paſt experience, would be conducted without violence, and in which thoſe only would take a part, who have, by the conſtitution, the right of electing Cenſors and Repreſentatives, for the important truſt of reviewing the laws and conſtitution, and legiſlating for the good of this ſtate.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

On motion of Mr. Chambers, ſeconded by Mr. M'Alliſter,

The depoſitions reſpecting the election of the city of Philadelphia, and

On motion of Mr. Wayne, ſeconded by Mr. Davidſon,

The return of the Sheriff and judges of ſaid election, and an abſtract of the liſt of voters and of the tally liſts, were read.

On motion of Mr. Wayne, ſeconded by Mr. Eſpy,

The report of the committee on the election of the city of Philadelphia was read.

Ordered, That it be taken up by paragraphs.

After conſiderable debate on the firſt paragraph of the report, viz.

"The committee, to whom were referred the petition againſt the late election of the city of Philadelphia for Cenſors, beg leave to report to Council,

"That they have carefully examined the evidence offered to your committee by the ſigners of the ſaid petitions and complaints againſt the ſaid election for Council of Cenſors for the city of Philadelphia, and do find,

"That, agreeable to the forty-ſeventh ſection of the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, an election was held at the State-Houſe, in the ſaid city, for two members to repreſent the city of Philadelphia in the Council of Cenſors, on the 14th day of October laſt, and that the ſaid election was opened agreeably to the laws of this ſtate,

The Yeas and Nays were required by Mr. Smiley and Mr. Chambers, and are as follows, viz.

YEAS.	YEAS.
1. Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	8. Richard M'Alliſter,
2. Arthur St. Clair,	9. William Irvine,
3. Anthony Wayne,	10. James Read,
4. James Moore,	11. Baltzer Gehr,
5. John Whitehill,	12. John Arndt,
6. Stephen Chambers,	13. David Eſpy,
7. Thomas Hartley,	14. Samuel Davidſon.
NAYS.	NAYS.
1. Joſeph Hart,	5. William Finley,
2. Simon Drieſbach,	6. James Edgar,
3. William Montgomery,	7. John M'Dowell.
4. John Smiley,	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the further conſideration of the report be poſtponed until to-morrow.

Wedneſday, December 31, 1783. A. M.

Council reſumed the further conſideration of the report of the committee on the election of the city of Philadelphia, and after debating the following paragraph of the report, viz.

"From the facts above ſtated, your committee are of opinion that the allegations in the ſaid petition are not ſupported, and that there appears no juſt grounds or legal cauſe for ſetting aſide the ſaid election."

The Yeas and Nays were required by Mr. Smiley, and are as follows, viz.

YEAS.	YEAS.
1. Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	8. Richard M'Alliſter,
2. Arthur St. Clair,	9. William Irvine,
3. Anthony Wayne,	10. James Read,
4. James Moore,	11. Baltzer Gehr,
5. John Whitehill,	12. John Arndt,
6. Stephen Chambers,	13. David Eſpy,
7. Thomas Hartley,	14. Samuel Davidſon.
NAYS.	NAYS.
1. Joſeph Hart,	5. John Smiley,
2. Samuel Smith,	6. William Finley,
3. Simon Drieſbach,	7. James Edgar,
4. William Montgomery,	8. John M'Dowell.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WALTER GOODMAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that payment may be made, by

SARAH GOODMAN, Executrix,
Philad. Dec. 29, 1783. ABEL JAMES, WILLIAM PARR, } Executors.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION whereon the late Governor Denny lived, ſituated on the river Schuylkill, near and in ſight of the Falls, containing 30 acres of land, part of which ſtands high, as to command an extenſive view of the city of Philadelphia and the country adjacent, likewiſe of the river Schuylkill above and below the Falls; a large garden, orchard, and meadow of 5 acres; the houſe is a ſtone building, 42 feet front, large and convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat or tavern, having ſtables, coach-houſe, &c. &c. and an out building of ſtone, 28 by 25 feet, for a tenant, containing four rooms; the ſituation is very pleaſant, and if uſed as a tavern, will command the preference in that buſineſs to any on Schuylkill, for parties of pleaſure, being only four miles and an half, and all good road, from the city; plenty of fiſh may be caught every day during the ſeaſon, in the river, before the houſe, and a ſhad fiſhery may be made at a ſmall expence, that will produce clear of all charges, above two-thirds of the yearly rent of the whole; there is a draw-well, but eight feet from the door of the dwelling-houſe, which never has leſs than eight feet of moſt excellent water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a ſcow and rope for a ferry, which may be uſed either as public or private. For terms, enquire on the premiſes, which may be entered on in March next, or Mr. JAMES HUNTER, in Philadelphia. § Dec. 24, 1783.

Newport, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, Jan. 3.

To be RENTED,

And entered upon the 25th day of March next,

A FERRY, newly erected in ſaid place, on Chriſtiana creek, with a boat fitted for the purpoſe, diſtant four miles from the town of New-Caſtle, which makes a convenient paſſage, and will ſhorten the diſtance between the aforeſaid places ſix miles, as it is ten miles to go round either by Chriſtiana bridge or Wilmington, and will open a communication to the country round, and in particular to the ſouth-weſt end of Cheſter county, and to the Half-Way-Houſe, now called Chatham, and ſo on to Lancaſter county, and alſo meets with the approbation of the neighbours on each ſide of ſaid creek, which will render it more agreeable and beneficial to the renter; there is on ſaid premiſes, a large brick houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good dry cellar under the whole, and very ſuitable for a public houſe, alſo a large garden and yard, with a well of good water, all ſituate cloſe by where the ferry is erected. And in order to make it more convenient and advantageous to the tenant, the ſubſcriber purpoſes, if agreeable, to lett with the ſaid premiſes, a paſture field of good land, containing ten acres, now under fence, together with near ſix acres of marſh meadow, in good order, and under graſs. Any perſon inclining to rent the aforeſaid premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Newport. § THOMAS DUFF.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th inſt, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-houſe, two certain lots of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Containing in breadth on the north ſide of High-ſtreet (at the diſtance of 66 feet weſtward from Schuylkill Seventh-ſtreet) 22 feet, and in depth 306 feet, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by other ground, whereof this is part, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. Containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 17 feet, and in length or depth, eaſt and weſt, 396 feet, bounded ſouthward by Deborah Prieſt's allotment (No. 5.) eaſtward by Schuylkill Second-ſtreet, northward by other ground, of which this was part, and weſtward by Schuylkill Front-ſtreet; taken in execution as the property of Andrew Cape, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſtable of Robert Carſon, of the city of Philadelphia, a young bay MARE, with a ſwitch tail, has neither brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, was never ſhod, riſing four years old, lately trimmed under the bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to Robert Carſon, or the owner, living in Red Lion hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN TOPPIN.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Dec. 29, 1783.

WHEREAS ANNA, the Wife of the ſubſcriber, has, by her miſbehaviour and bad conduct, been the means of breaking up his family, and obliged him to part from her: Theſe are to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ ABRAHAM LANDIS.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 17th of January next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, all thoſe MESSUAGES, STORES and WHARFF, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Plumb or Water-ſtreet, below the Bridge, late the eſtate or property of Henry Niell, deceaſed, with the appurtenances, conſiſting of the following parcels, to wit;

1. One Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on ſaid Plumb-ſtreet 35 feet, and extending that breadth into the river Delaware, bounded weſtward by Plumb-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by a ten feet alley, extending from ſaid Plumb-ſtreet into the ſaid river, eaſtward by the ſaid river, and northward by a meſſuage, lot and wharff late of Samuel Powel, eſq; now of Robert Waln, charged with and ſubject to one yearly rent of 80 l. lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing thereout, payable to George Clymer, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever.

2. One other Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on the ſame ſtreet 35 feet, and extending into the river Delaware, bounded on the north by the ſaid ten feet alley, and on the ſouth partly by Nehemiah Allen's meſſuage and lot, and partly by the lot next herein after mentioned, being free from ground rent.

3. One leaſehold Lot of Ground, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing in breadth north and ſouth 30 feet, and in length eaſt and weſt about 50 feet, more or leſs, bounded northward by the lot next herein before deſcribed, eaſtward by the river Delaware, ſouthward by a ſeven feet alley leading from the river to Plumb-ſtreet aforeſaid, and weſtward by ground ſome time of the ſaid Nehemiah Allen, at the diſtance of 110 feet from the eaſt ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, which lot the ſaid Nehemiah Allen demiſed by indenture to the ſaid Henry Niell, for the term of 20 years from the firſt day of May, 1771, under the yearly rent of 30 l. to which it is now ſubject, and the ſame lot and a brick ſtore thereon erected, is ſubject to certain covenants and agreements mentioned and contained in certain articles between the ſaid Nehemiah Allen and Henry Niell, bearing date the 24th day of March, 1774; and the purchaſer will alſo be entitled to a yearly rent of 15 l. per annum, during the term, from the aſſigns of Andrew M'Glone, for the uſe of a 16 feet alley, laid out north and ſouth acroſs the weſt end of this lot. The whole ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold in one entire lot, by

Philad. Dec. 31, 1783. THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 27, 1783.

WHEREAS JOHN TAYLOR hath by art and ſtratagem taken the advantage of me, the ſubſcriber, by getting me to ſign a note for twenty-five pounds, and got another perſon to ſign with me, payable to him, or order: Now as I had no value or conſideration for the ſame, I am determined not to pay it, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled by due courſe of law; and hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment thereon.

¶ WILLIAM HILL.

Gwinedth townſhip, Philadelphia county, Dec. 25, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a week ago, a black MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 or 7 years old, had no ſhoes on. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from the above date, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the coſt. ¶ ABRAHAM WOOLSART.

Gwinedth townſhip, Philadelphia county, Nov. 26.

WHEREAS my Wife MARGARET BLOOM, alias CONVER, hath, in a clandeſtine manner, carried off the goods and effects of the ſubſcriber, and otherwiſe behaved in an unbecoming manner, and refuſes to live with him any longer; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the above date. ¶ DANIEL BLOOM.

Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, Dec. 23, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the 28th day of November laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be three years old next graſs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ISAAC WILLIAMS.

CAME to Mr. Litle's place on the Ridge road, about the laſt of November, a brindle COW, with a piece of each of her horns ſawed off, a piece out of her left ear, and a ſlit in her right, and has a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ MICHAEL READ.

CAME to the plantation of Edward Crawford, in Guilford townſhip, Cumberland county, the following cattle, viz. one brown three year old HEIFER, the near ear ſlit, and the off ear a piece cut out. One black ditto, has brown ears, and a piece cut out of the near ear. One black ſteer, has a white face, and a piece cut out of the near ear. The owner or owners of ſaid cattle are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away § EDWARD CRAWFORD.

Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 11, 1783.

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On the 13th day of January next, on the Premiſes.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the Great-Valley, Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the great Lancaſter road, about 27 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres or thereabouts of excellent land of the beſt quality, one half cleared and the reſt well timbered: There are on ſaid place, two good dwelling houſes and one barn, the Manſionhouſe built of ſtone, is ſituated ſo as to command a beautiful proſpect of the meadow, which contains upwards of 15 acres, well watered by a never failing ſtream, and as much more may be made: Two good orchards of excellent fruit, in their prime of bearing. Likewiſe a good Lime-kiln and lime-ſtone quarry near the houſe; all the fields have been well limed, and are in fine order for bearing crops of every kind. The title indiſputable. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, when the terms will be made known, by

† DAVID MEREDITH.

FOR SALE,

About 8,800 acres of LAND.

THIS valuable tract of land is ſituate on a branch of Penn's creek, known by the name of Elk creek, in Northumberland county, and about 140 miles from this city. Penn's Valley, which is divided from it by a ſmall ridge of hills, was thickly ſettled before the commencement of the war, and the former inhabitants, with many new ſettlers, will, moſt probably, return thither next ſpring. There were alſo ſeveral families ſettled on part of this original tract previous to the war; it joins the lands of our late Vice-Preſident, General Potter, and is pleaſantly ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the Knittany Mountain; there are ſeveral mill-ſeats near the middle of this tract. The goodneſs of the ſoil, the mill-ſeats, and its lying near a conſiderable ſettlement, makes this land an object worthy the notice of any perſon who wiſhes to poſſeſs property in this new and thriving country. It will be diſpoſed of on very low terms to any perſon that can advance one half the purchaſe money. If not ſold altogether by the firſt of March next, it will, after that time, be either ſold, or lett on improving leaſes to ſettlers on reaſonable terms. Enquire of SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. c. t. f.

Burlington, December 18, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM HEULINGS, ſurveyor, late of Burlington, deceaſed, to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of March next.

JONATHAN HEULINGS, } Executors.
¶ JAMES SMITH, jun. }

Cumberland Goal, New-Jerſey, Dec. 15, 1783,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of Lawrence Vanhook, Phineas Bragg and Sylvanus Smith, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, Weſt New-Jerſey, to appear on the 14th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Bridgetown, in Cumberland county aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors ſeveral eſtates ſhould not be made, and they diſcharged, purſuant to act of Aſſembly.

LAWRENCE VANHOOK,
PHINEAS BRAGG,
¶ SYLVANUS SMITH.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN AYRES, an inſolvent debtor, to appear at the houſe of Aziel Pierſon, inn-keeper, in Bridge-Town, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhould not be made, and he diſcharged from impriſonment, purſuant to the act of inſolvency. § Dec. 8, 1783. JOHN AYRES.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th of January next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Norriton, Philadelphia county, 19 and half miles from the city, on the road leading to Reading, containing 111 acres, near 40 acres of woodland, 17 acres of excellent meadow, the upland good, and an orchard of excellent fruit for cyder; there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, very pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, which commands a beautiful proſpect of the whole farm; there is alſo a good ſtone barn, with ſufficient ſtabling for 8 horſes and 10 cows, and capable of containing 25 tons of hay, near the manſion-houſe is a good ſpring, with a ſmall houſe over it, and at a convenient diſtance there is a neat little tenement, ſpring, ſtables, &c. for a labourer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms, and be ſhewn the land by the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. *Dec. 17, 1783.* JACOB AULD. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 100 acres, 14 or 15 acres of good meadow, with plenty of water; four runs of water running through the premiſes, with many ſprings in every field. The land lies high and healthy; there is a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, cow-houſe, granary, hay-houſe, barracks, a ſpring of good water, and a ſtone houſe over it; cloſe to the dwelling-houſe an orchard; alſo a variety of peach trees; diſtant from Philadelphia not exceeding 12 miles, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon purchaſing may have a good deed, and poſſeſſion will be given againſt the firſt day of April next. Enquire of BENJAMIN MYRES, in Strawberry-alley, or LAWRENCE HOWARD, on the premiſes. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 157 acres, ſituate in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 14 miles from the city, on the Lime-kiln road, and convenient to ſeveral merchant-mills, about 40 acres of wood land, two good bearing orchards, 12 acres of meadow, part watered, the arable land has all been limed within 8 years; there are ſeveral good ſprings of water on ſaid place, and water in all the fields; there are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a kitchen joining the ſame, a well of good water near the door, a ſtone ſhop, two ſtories high, with granaries in the ſecond ſtory, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and other out houſes, ſtone barn, horſe and cow ſtables.

Alſo two Lots, one containing 25 acres, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip, and county aforeſaid, 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, where the road croſſes from Correll's ferry to the Swedes ford, is a good ſtand either for a tavern or ſtore, and convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, with a good bearing orchard, 7 acres of meadow, the reſt arable land; there are ſeveral ſprings of water on ſaid lot, a dwelling-houſe, part ſtone, one ſtory high, four rooms on a floor, a well, with a pump in it near the door, a large log ſmith-ſhop, frame barn, horſe and cow ſtables, a free ſchool joining the place; the other lot 15 acres, all woodland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the firſt mentioned tract.

Dec. 20, 1783. ¶ JOHN HESTON.

To be SOLD or LETT,

The following TRACTS of LAND, on reaſonable Terms, by the ſubſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, between Potts-Town and Coventry Forge, two miles from Potts-Town and 36 from Philadelphia, containing 101 acres, whereon are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, an excellent ſpring-houſe, and a good log barn; there is on ſaid place, about 9 acres of meadow watered by a never-failing ſtream, and 4 acres more may be made with very little expence; there are about 68 acres of cleared land, and the remainder is well timbered, all under good fence.

A Plantation, ſituated in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the Egypt road, about 21 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 85 acres, whereon are a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe; there are on ſaid place, 12 acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is well watered, a young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, about 20 acres of woodland, the remainder is excellent arable land, all under good fence.

A Tract of Land, ſituated in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, on the Durham and Stump roads, about 33 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Major William Hart, containing 50 acres, all under good fence; whereon are a new ſtone houſe 40 feet ſquare, and two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole, a kitchen and ſtabling, very ſuitable for a tavern, with a ſtore thereunto belonging, and a good well of water near the kitchen door. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Dec. 24. c t f. JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

GEORGE HUGHES & Co.

Have for SALE, at their Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, next the wharff,

A FEW Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks old Madeira Wine; Liſbon Wine, of the vintage of 1779, in Quarter Caſks; old Cane-juice Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy; excellent Hyſon and Suchong Teas in Quarter Cheſts; Pepper by the Bale, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Coffee, White-lead, Window Glaſs 6 by 8, Rifle, Muſket and Cannon Powder; and a few Hhds choice Muſcovado ſugars, &c.

JAMES GREGSON,

At his BREWERY, in Fourth-ſtreet, the Corner of Race-ſtreet, ſerves private Families and public Houſes with a

PALE ALE & TABLE BEER,

On the ſhorteſt Notice, by a Line or verbal Meſſage.

Merchants and Captains of Ships may be ſerved with

BEER & PORTER,

In Caſks or Bottles, for Exportation or home Conſumption.

*** A good Price for BEER BOTTLES. t b c t f

Darby, Cheſter county, 12th month 19, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 14th of this inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Darby, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM M'NEELY, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, wore his hair tied, round faced and freſh coloured; had on, when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket, red waiſtcoat, a mixt cloth ditto, blue breeches, old ſpeckled yarn ſtockings, and an old caſtor hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC HILBERT, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS I, John Scoonce, labourer, of Birmingham, in Cheſter county, repoſing truſt and confidence in George Brinton, of the townſhip and county aforeſaid, did, by my letter of attorney, bearing date on or about the 22d day of November, 1783, conſtitute and make the ſaid George Brinton my full and lawful attorney, and did give and grant to him my full power and authority, for me and in my name, to aſk, demand, ſue for, &c. as in ſaid letter of attorney doth more fully appear: NOW KNOW YE, that for divers good reaſons to me beſt known, I, the ſaid John Scoonce, have revoked, countermanded and made void, and by theſe preſents do revoke, countermand and make void the ſaid letter of attorney ſo granted, and all the power and authority of the ſaid George Brinton, to him given by the ſaid writing, or by any other ways or means whatſoever, whereby he can or may pretend to any order, power or authority to do, deal, act or intermeddle for me, or in my name, touching or relating to any thing that of right and claim appertaineth to me. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this 8th day of December, 1783. JOHN SCOONCE. *L. S.*

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of JOB DARLINGTON, JOSEPH DARLINGTON. ¶

SAMUEL SHOBER,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has removed from Race into Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan, where he has opened a freſh and general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail at the moſt reaſonable rates.

Orders from country Practitioners, medicine cheſts for ſhips or iron-works, with directions and preſcriptions of Phyſicians, put up in the neateſt manner at the ſhorteſt notice.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 2 from Briſtol, it contains 283 acres of land, 66 whereof is fine drained ſwamp, which at a ſmall expence would make choice meadow, 40 acres of excellent banked meadow, which will yield two tons of hay per acre, 140 acres of arable land cleared, the reſidue in timber ſufficient for conſtant burning for the uſe of two families, a never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, and ſeveral ſprings of drinking water; a good dwelling houſe, barn and ſundry out-buildings. If ſold, the purchaſer may have a conſiderable time to pay two thirds of the price. For particulars apply to JOHN STEVENS, on the premiſes. † Briſtol townſhip, Dec. 8, 1783.

CAME to the Black Horſe tavern, in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, a black HORSE, with a long tail and high courage. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Dec. 6, 1783. ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of HENRY FUNK, late of the townſhip of New-Britain, are deſired to attend at the houſe of Jeremiah Vaſtine, in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the 16th day of January next, if good weather, and if not, the next day, and bring their accounts, properly atteſted, to be ſettled upon credit, with

JOHN RIFE, and } Adminiſtrators.
§ HENRY GODWALT, }

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Radnor, in Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the ſign of the Buck, on Lancaſter road; the ſoil is good, and very natural to corn and graſs, containing upwards of 100 acres, convenient to meeting, mill and market; the ſituation is high, pleaſant and healthy; there are on ſaid premiſes, a ſtone houſe and kitchen, a good ſpring convenient to the houſe, a good log barn and ſtables, a bearing orchard, about 60 acres cleared, the reſt well timbered, about 15 acres of meadow made and watered, and more may be made and watered by a large run that runs through ſaid place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, in Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania.

11th Month, 15th, 1783. § JOHN LEWIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD waggon and four ſtout horſes with geers, all fit for immediate ſervice; the waggon is well bound with iron, has tail and ſide boards, awning ſtaples, &c.

Alſo a good horſe fit for ſaddle or carriage, he was got by Mr. Hiltzheimer's Babraham, his dam by John Corryell's noted horſe Valiant. Enquire of WILLIAM BALL, in Market-ſtreet, on the north ſide of the Jerſey market, and five doors below the Printers hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1784. THE NUMB. 2796.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1784.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE has been an advertiſement publiſhed in ſeveral news-papers, by Roger Furſdon, propoſing to erect a Machine for ſpinning of Cotton. There is reaſon to apprehend that but few perſons have paid much attention to this ſubject, although it is an unqueſtionable fact, that ſpinning of cotton by Machines is in England brought to great perfection, and that the ingenious author of this invention hath, in a few years, from being a poor man become immenſely rich.

The ſubſcriber has frequently converſed with the above named Roger Furſdon, and has no doubt, but that he fully underſtands the art of conſtructing thoſe machines, and from ſufficient teſtimonials which the ſaid Roger Furſdon hath put into his hands, does believe he hath made conſiderable improvements thereon, he being the only perſon yet known that hath ever been able to ſpin wool on them.

There is nothing wanting at this time to eſtabliſh the cotton manufactory in America, but a ſufficient quantity of yarn to begin with, and the quantity that may be ſpun in the way propoſed is inconceivably great, equal to any demand whatever: It may not be improper to give a general idea of the out-lines of the machinery, the expence in conſtructing it, the quantity of cotton that may be ſpun, and the profits ariſing therefrom.

The whole operation of carding, roping, ſpinning and reeling is done by machinery.

The plan propoſed is, to build a houſe large enough to encloſe 16000 ſpindles, with the other movements requiſite to keep them conſtantly ſpinning; this will require a building of about 50 feet by 100 feet, and five ſtories high; it muſt be erected on a conſtant ſtream of water, equal to that which is neceſſary to drive a common griſt-mill: This building and machinery for one third the full complement of ſpindles (as it may be ſufficient to begin with one third) will coſt about 9000l. to this add 11000l. more to carry on the buſineſs, which makes a capital of 20000l. It ſhould be noted, that any addition of ſpindles afterwards is by no means in proportion to the above expence, as the ſame building will include the whole and the main movements or running gear are the ſame for one third of the ſpindles as for the whole.

The following will be the expence attending 5333 ſpindles:

Ten men, including Overſeer, Clerk and mechanics, their wages on an average, ſuppoſe 12/ per day, - -	£	6	0 0
Eighty-three women to attend the machinery, at 3/6 per day, - -		14	10 6
One hundred and thirty-four children, from eight to ten years of age, at 2/6 per day, - - -		16	15 0
The whole daily expence will be	£	37	5 6

The quantity of yarn that will be ſpun and prepared for the weaver by the above number of ſpindles, 1000 lbs. per day, including all the variety uſed in the cotton manufacture at Mancheſter, in England, which, on an average, will be worth ſix ſhillings per pound at the loweſt computation, from which deduct two ſhillings per pound for the price of the cotton, and the daily expence in ſpinning as above, there remaineth then a neat profit of £ 162 14 6 per day, or £ 48800 per annum.

The above calculation is only for one-third the complement of ſpindles that might be included in the building above deſcribed, and if there be no error in the calculation, as there is reaſon to believe there is none, which will reduce the profits, how prodigiouſly great would they be if the full number of 16000 ſpindles were compleat? The profits then would be upwards of £ 146400 per annum! An object well worthy the attention of our monied men.

A capital ſufficient to begin with one-third or one-fourth of the above number of ſpindles muſt be great; it is therefore propoſed to form a large COMPANY for the purpoſe. The ſubſcriber would be glad to converſe with any perſon inclined to be concerned therein, in order that a well digeſted plan may be laid for executing the deſign.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Philad. Jan. 10.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

HEREBY informs the PUBLIC, That his Office is in FRONT-STREET, oppoſite to the COFFEE-HOUSE, where he carries on the buſineſs of a Notary Public and Conveyancer, in all its branches.

Deeds of bargain and ſale, wills, mortgages, powers of attorney, articles of agreement and corpartnerſhip, memorials, petitions, and all other deeds and writings, are drawn up at the ſaid Du Ponceau's Office, with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch. †

Bank of *North-America*,

JANUARY 5, 1784.

THE Directors of the Bank having declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the Half Year, ending the 1ſt Inſtant. The ſame will be paid at the Bank to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th Inſtant.

N. B. The Printers on the Continent are requeſted to give this Advertiſement a Place in their Papers.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1784.

Agreeable to an ORDER of the Hon. the Supreme Executive Council of this State, have been SOLD by the CITY AUCTIONEER, for the Benefit of the Underwriters, &c.

THE Merchandize and Materials

ſaved from the Brig PHILADELPHIA PACKET, ROBERT TORRENCE, late Maſter, which was ſtranded on the Bar of Sinepuxent, in her Paſſage from Belfaſt, bound to this Port.

The Conſignees of any Part of the Cargoe, or others therein intereſted, are deſired to produce their Claims to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE, in order to aſcertain their average Dividends. § 4 w.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1784.

THE Co-partnerſhip of M'CLENACHANS and MOORE being diſſolved by mutual Conſent, thoſe to whom they are indebted, as well as thoſe who are indebted to them, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts immediately, with BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE,

Who have for SALE,

At their STORE, on Hamilton's Wharff, the North Side of the Draw-bridge,

A large Quantity of COFFEE, in Bags,
HAVANNA SUGAR, in Boxes,
IRISH LINENS, from 15d. to 7s. per Yard,
OZNABRIGS, SAIL-TWINE, &c. &c. § 4 w.

Which they will diſpoſe of, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 29, 1783.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the ESTATE of AMOS STRETTELL, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts and have them paid; and thoſe who are indebted by mortgage, bond or book-debt, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to enable the ſubſcriber, executor to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Amos Strettell, to ſettle the accounts of ſaid eſtate. ABEL JAMES.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION whereon the late Governor Denny lived, ſituated on the river Schuylkill, near and in ſight of the Falls, containing 30 acres of land, part of which ſtands high, as to command an extenſive view of the city of Philadelphia and below the Falls; a large garden, orchard, and meadow of 5 acres; the houſe is a ſtone building, 42 feet front, large and convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat or tavern, having ſtables, coach-houſe, &c. &c. and an out building of ſtone, 28 by 25 feet, for a tenant, containing four rooms; the ſituation is very pleaſant, and if uſed as a tavern, will command the preference in that buſineſs to any on Schuylkill, for parties of pleaſure, being only four miles and an half, and all good road, from the city; plenty of fiſh may be caught every day during the ſeaſon, in the river, before the houſe, and a ſhad fiſhery may be made at a ſmall expence, that will produce clear of all charges, above two-thirds of the yearly rent of the whole; there is a draw-well, but eight feet from the door of the dwelling-houſe, which never has leſs than eight feet of moſt excellent water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a ſcow and rope for a ferry, which may be uſed either as public or private. For terms, enquire on the premiſes, which may be entered on in March next, or Mr. JAMES HUNTER, in Philadelphia. § Dec. 24, 1783.

Newport, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, Jan. 3.

To be RENTED,

And entered upon the 25th day of March next,

A FERRY, newly erected in ſaid place, on Chriſtiana creek, with a boat fitted for the purpoſe, diſtant four miles from the town of New-Caſtle, which makes a convenient paſſage, and will ſhorten the diſtance between the aforeſaid places ſix miles, as it is ten miles to go round either by Chriſtiana bridge or Wilmington, and will open a communication to the country round, and in particular to the ſouth-weſt end of Cheſter county, and to the Half-Way-Houſe, now called Chatham, and ſo on to Lancaſter county, and alſo meets with the approbation of the neighbours on each ſide of ſaid creek, which will render it more agreeable and beneficial to the renter; there is on ſaid premiſes, a large brick houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good dry cellar under the whole, and very ſuitable for a public houſe, alſo a large garden and yard, with a well of good water, all ſituate cloſe by where the ferry is erected. And in order to make it more convenient and advantageous to the tenant, the ſubſcriber purpoſes, if agreeable, to lett with the ſaid premiſes, a paſture field of good land, containing ten acres, now under fence, together with near ſix acres of marſh meadow, in good order, and under graſs. Any perſon inclining to rent the aforeſaid premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Newport. § THOMAS DUFF.

West-Whiteland townſhip, Nov. 20, 1783.

WAS taken up as a ſtray a few days paſt, a likely grey MARE, about 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable, ſuppoſed to be between 10 and 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § WILLIAM INGRAM.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Dec. 29, 1783.

WHEREAS ANNA, the Wife of the ſubſcriber, has, by her miſbehaviour and bad conduct, been the means of breaking up his family, and obliged him to part from her: Theſe are to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ ABRAHAM LANDIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a ſtout, healthy Mulattoe GIRL, about 16 years of age, and has ten years to ſerve. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county.

§ RICHARD GIBBS.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms,

And the Conditions of Payment made eaſy,

SIX thouſand acres of patented LAND, in general very good, ſituate about 30 miles above Sunbury, in Penn's Valley, Northumberland county, through which runs a ſtream of water, called Spring Creek, and has ſeveral good ſituations for Mills. Enquire of THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WALTER GOODMAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that payment may be made, by

SARAH GOODMAN, Executrix,
Philad. Dec. 29, 1783. ABEL JAMES, WILLIAM PARR, } Executors.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſtable of Robert Carſon, of the city of Philadelphia, a young bay MARE, with a ſwitch tail, has neither brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, was never ſhod, riſing four years old, lately trimmed under the bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to Robert Carſon, or the owner, living in Red Lion hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN TOPPIN.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th inſt, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-houſe, two certain lots of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Containing in breadth on the north ſide of High-ſtreet (at the diſtance of 66 feet weſtward from Schuylkill Seventh-ſtreet) 22 feet, and in depth 306 feet, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by other ground, whereof this is part, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. Containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 17 feet, and in length or depth, eaſt and weſt, 396 feet, bounded ſouthward by Deborah Prieſt's allotment (No. 5.) eaſtward by Schuylkill Second-ſtreet, northward by other ground, of which this was part, and weſtward by Schuylkill Front-ſtreet; taken in execution as the property of Andrew Cape, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT famous ſeat where the celebrated Doctor Witt formerly lived, ſituate on the main ſtreet in the pleaſant village of Germantown, within ſix miles of the city of Philadelphia, containing about 50 acres, part woodland, part good watered meadow and more may be made, the remainder good paſture fields of a good ſoil, with a large elegant ſtone Dwelling-houſe, three ſtories high, with a good cellar under the whole, four rooms on a floor, with a large entry through the houſe, a large kitchen and other buildings adjoining, with a good ſtone barn and other out buildings, a good orchard and kitchen garden; front; a cheſnut grove exceedingly well calculated for paſture and which commands a delightful proſpect of the city of Philadelpha, and the river Delaware, with the numerous ſhipping going and coming. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may view the premiſes any time before the firſt of April next. An indiſputable title will be give to the purchaſer and immediate poſſeſſion, by

LYDIA WARMER and
Dec. 22 1783. † ELIZABETH WARMER.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL GROUND-RENTS, well ſecured; the tenants indiſputable; and eight acres of MEADOW, on Greenwich iſland, near the ſtone bridge. Enquire of JAMES SPARKS, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the 17th inſtant, at night, A bay HORSE, about 14 hands and one inch high, with a blaze in his face, and three white legs, a curled ſwitch tail; he paces, trots and canters, and goes very pleaſant; he had on him, when taken away, a man's ſaddle, bridle and ſaddle-bags, all new, a blue ſaddle cloth, with white binding, half worn. Any perſon who ſhall apprehend the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS of the above reward; the other TEN POUNDS to be paid for the horſe, &c. provided they are found out of the county, and FIVE POUNDS if found in the county, and delivered to the ſubſcriber,

¶ ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Kent county, ſtate of Maryland. Dec. 20. 1783.

TO BE SOLD BY

TIMOTHY CARRELL,

At the South-weſt Corner of Cheſnut and Water-ſtreets, Wholeſale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port, Liſbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines; Old Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India Rum; Coniac Brandy; Holland Geneva, in Caſes; White Wine Vinegar; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger and Allſpice; Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea; Coffee, Chocolate, Muſtard; Rice, Indigo, Starch; Liverpool fine Salt; choice Halifax Herrings in Barrels; Mackrel in ditto; Cod and Dumb Fiſh by the Quintal; ſmoked Salmon; a quantity of Mens Shoes, &c.

Alſo, Two convenient Brick HOUSES, in Lownes's Alley, near St. Paul's Church. §

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

And may be entered on the 25th of March next, to any perſon that will give aſſurance of his faithful performance,

THAT noted PLANTATION, late the eſtate of John Bird, jun. deceaſed, lying in Brandywine hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, within three miles of Wilmington, and adjoining Cherry-Iſland marſh, containing 150 acres, 40 thereof drained meadow, with a brick houſe and log barn thereon. Any perſon inclining to rent, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, in the hundred aforeſaid.

JOHN BIRD, and THOMAS BABB, } Executors.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the aforeſaid John Bird, jun. deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted, in order for payment, by the executors aforeſaid, &c. §

EXTRACT from the Journal of the COUNCIL of CENSORS.

Wednesday, December 31, 1783.

The report of the committee, to whom were referred the petitions againſt the late election of the city of Philadelphia for Cenſors, having been debated by paragraphs, was adopted.

DISSENTIENT,

BECAUSE we are perſuaded that the method of electing by ballot is either the beſt or worſt method in the world; the beſt, if the laws ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to, and all abuſes corrected by thoſe whoſe duty it is to enquire into them; the worſt, if abuſes, which in this mode of voting are ſo much hidden and concealed, ſhall be encouraged and ſanctified by the approbation of the higheſt power in the commonwealth, who ſit for the expreſs purpoſe of correcting abuſes: And we conceive that the ſtate of the facts which have occurred in the preſent election cannot fail to diſcover, that, beſides numberleſs irregularities, moſt enormous abuſes have been committed. We ſhall inſtance ſome of them.

Firſt. Out of 1620 votes, 230 appear to have been introduced into the boxes, without any voters whatever, and without any means received from the evidence of accounting for them; a practice which we fear has been too much encouraged and has grown to be too familiar in this ſtate. We can only teſtify our abhorrence of it.

Second. Beſides theſe, there appears, after every deduction, to be 340 odd votes, which were delivered in by non-taxables. Of theſe, 130 appear to have been put in by ſoldiers then in ſervice, or lately diſcharged: So that if we were to allow that all theſe ſoldiers were legal voters, there were about 440 votes received and counted, which ought not have been received: A number much more than ſufficient to have altered the ſtate of the poll.

Third. The conſtitution and the laws of this ſtate have wiſely provided, that all the electors (excepting freeholders) ſhall vote each in his own diſtrict, in order that their qualifications may be judged of and known, and becauſe it is impoſſible afterwards to trace the vote to the voter; yet, in this election, not only a number of perſons voted, who, if they had a right to vote any where, had no legal right to vote in *Philadelphia*. But, in order to account for the great number of non-taxables who voted, a vain ſuppoſition is adopted, that ſome hundreds of theſe may have been qualified to vote in other parts of the ſtate, and therefore qualified to vote in *Philadelphia*: A ſuppoſition, in our opinion, as abhorrent to law, as it is totally unfounded in evidence.

Fourth. That numbers of ſoldiers voted, who clearly appear to have been under the command and actual coercion of the officers, from general officers down to thoſe of inferior rank, orders being given for changing their tickets, and actually executed by the ſerjeants, ſome of their tickets being forcibly torn from the men and changed, ſome of them threatened to be beaten if they refuſed to vote as they were ordered, and in every inſtance, in which they attempted to exerciſe the privilege of freemen, they were prevented.

Fifth. The peaceable inhabitants of the city were reſtrained by the military, during a great part of the day, from voting, were ordered to ſtand off, and were told that it would be time enough for them to vote after the ſoldiers. The conſequence was, that many of them retired without voting. We reflect with horror upon what may be the probable end of ſuch proceedings.

Sixth. Even ſome of the officers of the election appear to us to have been intimidated by the military, and to have acted contrary at leaſt to their firſt opinion, one of the judges having declared upon the ſpot, at the time of receding from [illegible] ſoldiers were refuſed, and he himſelf having declared in his teſtimony that things looked awful out of doors. Contrary to the firſt opinion of a majority of the judges, ſoldiers were admitted to vote, merely becauſe they were ſoldiers, without any other qualification, and, during a great part of the election, without exacting any legal evidence of the time of their being in the army, or of their being connected with the *Pennſylvania* line. On the other hand, we have evidence that numbers of them were not in the army previous to the 1ſt of *November*, 1779, the only qualification upon which their right of voting was pretended to be ſupported, founded upon ſome looſe uncertain words in an act of Aſſembly, againſt the expreſs letter and ſpirit of the conſtitution; and we wiſh that no obſtruction had occurred, to prevent our ſearching this matter to the bottom.

We fear that abuſes will increaſe by the preſent example, and we are convinced, that, if ſome check be not put to them, ſuch abuſes will end in the ſubverſion of our laws, and the loſs of our liberty.

In behalf of ourſelves, our poſterity and our country, we therefore think it our duty, thus ſolemnly to proteſt againſt the preſent deciſion.

JOSEPH HART,	JOHN SMILEY,
SAMUEL SMITH,	WILLIAM FINLEY,
SIMON DRIESBACH,	JAMES EDGAR,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	JOHN M'DOWELL.

AS reaſons have been ſuggeſted and filed by the diſſenting members of this Council, reſpecting the late conteſted election, the duty we owe our conſtituents prompts us to impart a few leading grounds and ſentiments, on which we proceeded to form the opinion delivered in ſupport of the election.

Previous, however, to entering into particulars, we wiſh, in the firſt place, to expreſs our moſt ſincere regard for our preſent valuable mode of election by *ballot*. We cannot prize it too highly. 'Tis indeed the firſt rate privilege of every *free country*.

Good policy and reaſon cannot reconcile the idea to vitiate elections for mere omiſſions or irregularities, which do not apparently and eſſentially affect the poll. Nothing but flagrant fraud or *undue* influence, terror and violence, ought to render the election of a free people null and void. The true diſtinction is between *private* and *public* wrongs, the *generality* or the *particularity* of the injury, or act done amiſs.

On theſe, and ſuch principles, we governed ourſelves with regard to the preſent controverted election: And we are happy in adding, that the ſame principles induced his Honor the Chief Juſtice, and Judge *Bryan*, to paſs their opinion in favour of the diſputed election of 1781; and to which we muſt beg leave occaſionally to refer.

Firſt. Say the diſſentients, "Soldiers were permitted to vote."

We apprehend that ſoldiers have a plain inconteſtible right to elect Repreſentatives: *1ſt.* Becauſe the bill of rights, ſection 7, declares "All freemen, having a ſufficient evident *common intereſt* with, and *attachment* to the "community, have a right to elect officers;"—and *2dly.* The act of Aſſembly, page 223, provides, "As ſoon as "the oaths preſcribed for other citizens are taken by officers and ſoldiers," they ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges preciſely.

As a violation of this law, it is ſuppoſed that ſoldiers were ſuffered to vote as ſoldiers, without any legal evidence of the time of their being in the army, or their being connected with the Pennſylvania line, and that numbers of them were not in the army before *November*, 1779, and for thoſe reaſons could not vote. But there is no proof to ſupport theſe aſſertions; nor ſhould it be preſumed, as the judges inſtructed the inſpectors to receive the votes from ſoldiers of our line only, who were entitled under the conſtitution and law. We muſt view it as an equal departure from truth and decency to alledge, "that "any obſtruction occurred to prevent ſearching the matter to the bottom." We know of none, and therefore conſider the inſinuation ungenerous and inſidious.

Secondly, "That coercion and undue influence were "uſed by the officers over the ſoldiers, and that the judges "were over-awed and intimidated, as well as the peaceable citizens obſtructed and prevented their election."

Theſe aſſertions are unſupported by evidence. Indeed, at elections it is uſual for citizens, from different motives, to uſe ſome addreſs and perſuaſion, which, without any force or compulſion, cannot affect the merits of an election.

Thirdly, "That the number of votes exceeds and over-"reaches the number of voters, to the amount of two "hundred and thirty."

It is granted; but this very probably aroſe from the omiſſion of the clerks, or their not having ſufficient time to enter the names of the voters, when the inſpectors agreed to receive four votes of the ſoldiers at once, to ſave time, it then growing late. But even ſuppoſing them of no effect, the Judges of the Supreme Court, whoſe ſentiments we have juſt quoted, ſpeaking of *deceptions* offered to inſpectors at elections, ſay, "they *frequently happen*; but "it would be wrong to ſet aſide an election, eſpecially if "the member returned had more than a *bare majority*; "the utmoſt that ought to be done would be, to ſubſtract "the votes from the ſitting member." This we have done, by deducting theſe 230 votes from the ſitting members, and yet they have a majority of legal votes.

Fourthly, "That 340 votes appear, of non-taxables."

In this number, it is to be obſerved, the ſoldiers are included. But what teſtimony is there to ſupport, that the reſidue are non-taxables? Why, it appears by an examination of an alphabet of the names of taxable inhabitants, who reſided within ſix wards only, that the names of ſeveral perſons who voted were not entered therein; but does it follow that they did not pay taxes in ſome other part of the city or ſtate, or that they were not the eldeſt ſons of freeholders. The oath that the inſpectors may tender to every voter, in the act of Aſſembly, page 72, is in theſe words: "That he is 21 years of age, and a free-"man of the county of ————; that he has reſided "in this ſtate for the ſpace of one whole year, and paid "public taxes during that time (or he is the ſon of a free-"holder in this ſtate, who payeth taxes;) and that he "has not voted already, nor will vote at this election, "in any other diſtrict of the ſaid county, or in any of "the other counties of this ſtate." After an election, and a legal return made, ſhall it be preſumed that the inſpectors, thus armed with power ſufficient to make the enquiry, have not done their duty? To preſume the contrary is by no means admiſſible. Nothing is to be intended againſt the return of men under oath, which is not firſt poſitively and plainly proved. Here there is nothing [illegible] againſt a regular tranſaction, under the oath of the judges and inſpectors.

Fifthly "That perſons voted out of their own diſtricts."

That they have ſuch a right, plainly appears by the oath herein before recited, or why ſhould the legiſlature oblige a *freeman* (not a freeholder) *to ſwear that he would not vote in any other county of the ſtate*, if he had not a right by law to vote at any place he might happen to be at the time of an election, as the ſame advantage to the community muſt reſult from voting in one part as another. We know, while we declare our abhorrence of it, that fraudulent practices too often take place at elections; and we flatter ourſelves the Aſſembly will reviſe the laws relative to them, and guard more carefully againſt abuſes of every kind.

Having thus conſidered the objections taken to our determination, we leave the further diſcuſſion of circumſtances to an impartial world, on whoſe candor we chearfully repoſe.

FRED. A. MUHLENBERG,	THOMAS HARTLEY,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,	RICH. M'ALLISTER,
ANTHONY WAYNE,	WILLIAM IRVINE,
JAMES MOORE,	JOHN ARNDT,
STEPHEN CHAMBERS,	DAVID ESPY.

Saturday, January 3, 1784.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, ſeconded by Mr. Wayne,

Ordered, That the depoſitions reſpecting the conteſted election of the city of Philadelphia be entered on the minutes.

WILLIAM ADCOCK, Eſq; ſworn, depoſeth:

I was ſworn by the ſheriff as one of the judges of the city and county election. A diſpute aroſe before the election opened. Juſtice Howell and myſelf were for ſome time of opinion, that ſoldiers (as ſuch) had no right to vote. Colonel Gurney, another of the judges, differed in opinion. In about half an hour Juſtice Howell came to me, took me by the hand, and ſaid,----Friend, we muſt let the ſoldiers vote; and added, that, if we did not, confuſion, and perhaps bloodſhed, might enſue. I told him, I could not give up my opinion, and that I would ſooner riſque being ſacrificed on the floor. I at length ſubmitted to a majority, the election went on, and the ſoldiers voted.

Q. Were the judges furniſhed with a liſt of taxables?

A. No. We did not require it.

Q. Did you hear if any threats were thrown out againſt Mr. Howell? *A.* No.

Q. Did you hear what paſſed between Juſtice Howell and any other perſon on this diſpute? *A.* No.

Q. Do you know of any diſtinction being made between ſoldiers and others, or of any agreement between the officers and judges?

A. I propoſed, as an alternative, that the officers ſhould all vote, but no ſoldier, as ſuch---the officers having property. The other judges ſaid, they muſt either all vote, or none.

Q. What ſoldiers were there? Were they in the continental ſervice, or did they belong to any other particular line?

A. I am not certain; but I believe they were of the Pennſylvania line.

Q. At what time did the election cloſe?

A. Near day the next morning.

Q. Do you know whether theſe men were actually in the ſervice, or diſcharged?

A. I am not certain: The inſpectors, probably, will be able to give information on this head.

Q. Was it a queſtion, that the ſoldiers diſcharges ſhould be called for?

A. It was not.

Q. Were the ſoldiers aſked whether they were in the ſervice in the year 1778?

A. I did not hear it aſked.

Q. Did you aſk whether they paid taxes?

A. No.

Q. Did you ſee any acts during the continuance of the election, which you thought were illegal, except thoſe you have mentioned?

A. I did not, except deſtroying two or three tickets which we thought were not compleat, mentioning one Sheriff only.

Q. Did you ſee any perſons at the windows with their ſwords drawn?

A. No.

ISAAC HOWELL, Eſq; affirmed, depoſeth:

I was qualified, October 14th, as a Judge of the city election. Difficulties aroſe reſpecting the admiſſion of ſoldiers to vote. The Judges conſulted, but the croud rendered it difficult to get together. We attempted it ſeveral times. The citizens without were impatiant to have the election opened, and I was ſeveral times called on, to know why the election was not opened? I replied, there were ſome difficulties; as ſoon as they were removed, it would be opened. When we conſulted, I found we differed in opinion whether the ſoldiers ſhould be admitted to vote or not----Colonel Gurney wiſhed to admit them----Juſtice Adcock oppoſed it---the caſting vote then lay upon me. I propoſed to compromiſe the matter, and to try to be unanimous. Before we had come to a final concluſion, we were interrupted by perſons coming in, to enquire why the election was not opened? General Wayne entered with Juſtice Paſchall, and aſked why the ſoldiers were not admitted to vote? General Wayne returned a ſecond and a third time: I turned ſhort upon him, and ſaid we would not be harrangued into it----we would take our own time. Some more time was ſpent before we could agree, and numbers collected around us. To prevent confuſion, I determined to admit the ſoldiers to vote, ſeeing ſome diſturbance might ariſe. I alſo mentioned to Juſtice Adcock a law, page 223, in their favour. After we had thus concluded upon the matter, we opened the election, and proceeded. In order to regulate the receiving of votes, we came to this concluſion---that we would receive none, but of ſuch as had taken the teſt, and been in the army in the year 1778---and we deſired the clerks to make marks or dots againſt the names of all ſoldiers. Whenever we were in doubt, we put them to their oath, that they had been in the army in the year 1778. This was the line of our conduct when any difficulty aroſe. We cloſed the election regularly afterwards on this principle or plan, and always conſulted when any difficulty aroſe. A number were turned back, who could not be admitted agreeable to ſaid plan. The citizens were obſtructed by the numbers of the ſoldiers, and we then agreed, as it was late, to take four at a time, they producing certificates of having taken the teſt. Previous to cloſing the election, we gave notice of it a quarter of an hour by the bell-man, and when cloſed, we proceeded to caſt up the votes, and requeſted the people in the houſe to withdraw, that we might do it without confuſion. We accordingly caſt them up, and delivered the boxes, ſealed up, to the Sheriff about day-light.

Q. Had the citizens an opportunity to vote before the election cloſed?

A. Not a good one before dark; they had after candle light.

Q. Do you recollect at what time of the day the election opened?

A. I think about twelve or one o'clock.

Q. What time was it the ſoldiers came to vote?

A. As ſoon as the election opened.

Q. Were the ſoldiers armed?

A. Not the ſoldiers, the officers had their ſide arms, but not drawn.

Q. Were the ſoldiers at every window?

A. No, they were at ſome of the back windows: There was interruption in ſeveral places, but not ſo much in front.

Q. Did the interruption proceed from the number of the ſoldiery, or did they threaten any perſon?

A. I believe it proceeded from their numbers.

Q. Were you over-awed or influenced by the dread of bloodſhed?

A. I was not; but out of doors it appeared awful: I was governed by judgment.

Q. Did you ſee the ſoldiers march to the State-houſe?

A. No; I was buſy within doors.

Q. Were you furniſhed with a liſt of taxables?

A. As judges, it properly came before us; but I do not recollect they were. Our rule was, to judge whether the perſons were qualified to vote.

Q. Did you direct the inſpectors to enquire of perſons offering their votes, whether they had paid taxes, and if they had taken the oaths?

A. We did direct them.

Q. Do you recollect, whether it was propoſed the officers might be admitted to vote, as having property, but the ſoldiers not?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Did any of the officers anſwer you, when you called to them to keep the ſoldiers back?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Did you ſee the officers when you ſpoke?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ſee, or think by the appearance of the officers, they urged the ſoldiers to create diſturbance?

A. No; but I ſaw them put votes into their hands, and urge them to vote.

[To be continued.]

Philadelphia, January 14, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the ESTATE of HUGH SEEDS, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid, by §

MARY SEEDS, Executrix.

York-Town Goal, December 22, 1783.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, the following perſons, viz.

ANDREW WARD, on the 15th day of November laſt paſt, who confeſſed that he is a ſervant to a certain Mr. Samuel Oſburn, of Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtrait limbed, ſhort brown hair, an Engliſhman born, and about 35 years old; his apparel can ſcarce be deſcribed, as they are altogether rags.

WILLIAM M'DAVID, alias WILLIAM DONALDSON, who was committed on the ſecond day of September laſt paſt, and ſince committed, confeſſed that he is a ſervant to a certain Mr. Henry Brown, of Baltimore county, in Maryland; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, and ſays that he was born in St. Chriſtophers; had on, when committed, an old ſmall wool hat, a brown home made over jacket, a green broadcloth under jacket, and a pair of leather breeches, ſays he is about 34 years of age.

JENNY, a Negroe Woman, who was committed on the 24th day of November laſt paſt, ſays that ſhe was made a purchaſe of by a certain James Smith, of Hopewell townſhip, York county, from Mr. James Barnet, of Talbot county, Maryland; ſhe is a ſtout wench, and ſays ſhe is about 40 years of age.

Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come, on or before the 28th day of January next, and pay the charges on them, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their fees, by ¶

MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

By Capt. Weſt, arrived at Boſton, and Captain Coupar at New-York, both from London, we have the following advices, viz.

LONDON, *October* 14.

FRIDAY, goods to the amount of 100,000l. were entered at the Cuſtom-houſe for Maryland and Virginia; and goods to the amount of 20,000l. were entered for Charles-Town and Jamaica.

The laſt accounts from Peterſburgh particularly aſſert, that the Empreſs will not relinquiſh the Crimea upon any conſideration, and that of courſe war with the Turks muſt be the inevitable conſequence, as the Divan cannot conſent to ſuch a loſs of territory, without endangering the ſafety as well as the dignity of their empire.

We are informed from good authority, that the Cabinet, inſtead of waiting for new propoſitions from the ſiſter kingdom, has wiſely determined to meet their requeſts, and with that view diſpatched a meſſenger on Thurſday laſt, with ſome freſh inſtructions to the Lord Lieutenant, which he is to lay before both Houſes at the enſuing meeting.

The gentry of Ireland begin to ſee the combination of the volunteers in a very ſerious light, there being no power in that country that can in any degree check their demands, to what extent ſoever they may go; for there is no extremities to which popular aſſemblies may not be led when conducted by artful and deſigning men.

Friday morning, ſome diſpatches were received at St. James's from Holland, ſince which it is generally reported, with great confidence, an offer is come over from the Dutch Oriental Company (through the medium of the Supreme Council ſitting at the Hague) of a ſtipulated ſum of money to be paid to Great-Britain, as a compenſation and equivalent for the immediate reſtoration of Negapatnam, on the coaſt of Coromandel.-----The particular amount propoſed is not known, but it is ſaid to be among the millions.---Two millions ſterling have been mentioned, not from authority, but merely conjecture. If this be accepted, the definitive treaties between Great-Britain and Holland will ſoon be ſettled. If not, there is likely to be a great delay, as they have no other equivalent at preſent to offer.

October 22. The day after Sir Edward Newenham was elected a member of Parliament for the county of Dublin, he adverti ſed a requeſt that a county meeting be called, by the determination of which he might be enabled to give his voice agreeable to the delegated truſt repoſed in him. This is perfectly conformable to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, by which members of Parliament are only conſidered as the attornies or agents of their conſtituents; and for an attorney or agent to ſpeak a language, or conſent to a meaſure contrary to the ſentiments of his employers, is a ſoleciſm in politics and in human tranſactions.

An hiſtorical correſpondent obſerves, that it is a bad ſign when the clergy deſert religion for politics. The annals of England ſhew how ſhe was prieſt-ridden in former days, it may greatly be apprehended, that thoſe days will return, ſince prayers are addreſſed to the King, inſtead of to the King of Kings, and ſince the prayer-book has been laid aſide for the Statutes at Large. When Henry the IVth of France was dictated to by a prieſt on a political ſubject, he anſwered, "Open your breviary, father, and ſhew me if it be there you learn your politics."

The loyaliſts who came in, when the King's forces, under General Howe firſt took poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, have made a claim upon government for the damage to their houſes in that city; the troops, in which the foreign mercenaries were particularly engaged, having ſtripped them of wainſcotting, window ſhutters, doors, railing, &c. &c. A lady now in London lays claim to 7500l. for damages, which, with ſome others of a ſimilar kind, are now under conſideration of a board appointed for the ſole purpoſe of enquiring into the claims of the American loyaliſts.

Dr. Franklin is inceſſantly occupied in preparing documents of different kinds on the prevailing circumſtances of his native country. The finances, the civil polity, nay, each material objection of municipal regulation, he takes the trouble to diſcuſs at large, from time to time forwarding his reflections by the different veſſels going to America.

Nov. 12. Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Definitive Treaties of Peace have been concluded with the Courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary Articles have been alſo ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered theſe ſeveral Treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all thoſe powers agree with me in my ſincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great diſtance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will ſufficiently explain my reaſons for calling you together after ſo ſhort a receſs. Enquiries of the utmoſt importance have been long and diligently purſued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The ſituation of the Eaſt-India Company will require the utmoſt exertions of your wiſdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian poſſeſſions, and to promote and ſecure the happineſs of the native inhabitants of thoſe provinces.

"The ſeaſon of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the ſtrength of the nation, after ſo long and ſo expenſive a war.

"The ſecurity and increaſe of the revenue, in the manner leaſt burthenſome to my ſubjects, will be among your firſt objects. In many eſſential parts it has ſuffered: Dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repreſs this daring ſpirit, nor pains to enquire into its true cauſes. In any inſtances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmoſt care and vigilence, I have no doubt that the wiſdom of my Parliament will provide ſuch remedies as may be found wanting for the accompliſhment of purpoſes, in which the material intereſts of this nation are ſo deeply concerned.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the eſtimates of the expence for the year to be laid before you. From thoſe you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the eſtabliſhments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the ſatisfaction which I feel in this ſtep towards the relief of my ſubjects. At the end of a war, ſome part of its weight muſt inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthen of the people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto ſupported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing thoſe which the preſent exigencies require, and which are ſo neceſſary for the full ſupport of the national credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In many reſpects our ſituation is new, your counſels will provide what is called for by that ſituation; and your wiſdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preſerve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am ſure that you are unanimous in your deſire to direct all thoſe deliberations to the honor of my crown, the ſafety of my dominions, and the proſperity of my people."

NEW-YORK, *January* 7.

A London paper of the 19th of November, ſays, "That yeſterday John Adams, Eſq; the American Commiſſioner, made his appearance in the Houſe of Lords, by the members of which auguſt body he was treated with every mark of reſpect. The famous *Benedict Arnold* experienced different uſage, when he found it prudent to retire with precipitancy, after juſt peeping into the houſe. This ſhews the natural abhorrence entertained by mankind for political apoſtacy."

Late European papers, received by the Edward, Capt. Coupar, mention, that the plague continues its ravages, at Conſtantinople, without interruption, 173 perſons being carried off by it in one day;---That a new, intereſting and extraordinary diſcovery is made, reſpecting the diameter and circumference of this globe, and which proves to a demonſtration, that the earth is 154 miles more in its equinoctial circumference than at preſent calculated at; and that the axis diameter is ſhorter than the equinoctial by 172 miles, which is above four times the number of miles generally allowed by mathematicians. If this can be proved a fact, it will certainly be of greater utility to mariners and navigators, than any diſcovery made almoſt within a century paſt, and it is hoped, for the general good of mankind, the ingenious inventor will lay it before the public.

The gentlemen elected to ſerve in General Aſſembly for this city, are as follow: Col. Marinus Willett, Gen. John Lamb, Col. Iſaac Sears, Capt. Henry Rutgers, John Stagg, Eſq; Col. William Malcolm, Robert Harpur, Eſq; Peter P. Van Zandt, Eſq; Col. Hugh Hughes.

The votes for Senators taken in this county do not ſhew who have the plurality within the diſtrict. The nine gentlemen who have the largeſt number of votes for Senators in the city, are as follow: James Duane, Eſq; Iſaac Stoutenburgh, Eſq; Gen. Alexander M'Dougall, Iſaac Rooſevelt, Eſq; Gen. John M. Scott, Col. William Floyd, Stephen Ward, Eſq; Ezra L'Hommedieu, Eſq; General Lewis Morris.

The poll was cloſed at two o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Laſt week the following account of a very diſaſtrous accident was brought to town: Six ſeamen belonging to his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, of 50 guns, lying at Sandy-Hook, and confederated to deſert, jumped out of the ſhip into a yawl, and puſhing for the ſhore, were purſued by a boat manned with the firſt Lieutenant, eleven other officers, and a private ſeaman; preſently after they left the ſhip, a ſnow ſtorm aroſe; they loſt ſight of the chace, as well as of the Aſſiſtance, and were all of them (one excepted, who is not yet accounted for) the next morning found dead on a beach near Middletown-Point, in New-Jerſey.—The Lieutenant was the Hon. Hamilton Douglas Haliburton, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton; the other officers were in general related to ſome of the moſt dignified families in Great-Britain and Ireland.

We hear that a veſſel from Port-Roſeway, bound to this place, was lately ſtranded in the Sound, near White-Stone; ſhe had 28 paſſengers on board; one man is ſaid to be drowned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated January 1, 1783.

"Yeſterday Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications, was waited on by General John Lamb, Col. Willett, and Col. Sears, and forbid the proſecution of any farther buſineſs in this city; in conſequence of which he has diſcharged his hands, and obeyed the order.---The whigs are juſt rouſing from their lethargy, and are determined to extirpate all obnoxious characters from this city, which, you know, entirely coincides with my ſentiments, for I cordially deſpiſe them and their coadjutors."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 14.

We are authoriſed to aſſure our readers, that the public demonſtrations of joy on the Definitive Treaty will be made on Tueſday, the 20th inſtant, if the weather ſhould be favorable, if not, on the firſt fair day after. A deſcription of the exhibition will be publiſhed in hand-bills, and diſtributed.

We learn from different parts of the country, that conſiderable damage has been done by the ſudden and extraordinary riſe of water occaſioned by the thaw and great rain on Tueſday in laſt week. The ſtage from this city to Baltimore with 6 paſſengers was upſet in a run, four miles on the other ſide of Harford, the paſſengers and driver narrowly eſcaped with their lives, having been a conſiderable time in the water, but the waggon and the whole of the baggage (in which is included a trunk having between 5 and 600 guineas in caſh, with bank notes and other papers of value) was totally loſt.

On Thurſday laſt was married, at his houſe in the borough of Cheſter, ELISHA PRICE, Eſq; attorney at law, to the amiable Mrs. EVES, of Wilmington, in Delaware State.

GEORGE MEADE,

HAS removed his Compting-houſe to Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to his Dwelling-houſe, juſt above the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he has for SALE,

Green TEA,
White and Brown Havanna SUGARS, in Boxes,
Sherry and Teneriffe WINES, in Pipes and Quarter-caſks,
A few caſks of ſhell'd ALMONDS,
German STEEL, in Faggots,
Jamaica RUM, in Puncheons, remarkably ſtrong.

ALSO,

A ſmall Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and
A Quantity of MEDICINES, aſſorted,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or a ſhort credit. Jan. 23, 1784. 2 m.

BANK of *NORTH-AMERICA,*

JANUARY 12, 1784.

At a meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS this day,

RESOLVED, That a ſubſcription ſhall be opened at the Bank, on the firſt day of February next, and continue until One Thouſand additional ſhares ſhall be ſubſcribed.

That the price of each new ſhare ſhall be Five Hundred Dollars, and the amount of ſuch ſhares ſhall be added to the preſent capital of the Bank, ſo as to form one common ſtock; which ſhall be the property of the ſeveral Stockholders, in proportion to the number of their reſpective ſhares, and without regard to the ſum paid for ſuch ſhares at the time of the ſubſcription; and that in every caſe the money ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling, at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet *(Price One Dollar)*

The MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK:

For thoſe who are, and for all who wiſh to be, PHYSICIANS: Containing a ſhort but plain Account of the Symptoms, Cauſes and Methods of Cure, of the Diſeaſes incident to the Human Body; including ſuch as require SURGICAL TREATMENT: Together with the Virtues and Doſes of *Medicinal Compoſitions* and *Simples.*

Extracted from the beſt Authors, and digeſted into Alphabetical Order

BY JOHN ELLIOT, M. D.

Alſo, juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at ſaid BELL's Book-Store, *(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)*

A *CATALOGUE:*

Conſiſting of ſeveral hundred Volumes of new and old Medical, Surgical and Chemical Works, lately imported, and now ſelling at Bell's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; with the loweſt Price printed to each Book. §

THE abſolute neceſſity of cloſing the affairs of the late Houſe of GEORGE MEADE, and Co. induces the ſubſcriber to remind thoſe who are indebted thereto to ſettle their accounts in a ſhort time, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney.

Jan. 13. 1784. GEORGE MEADE.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 30th inſtant,

A SMALL PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, Philadelphia county, containing 27 acres and an half, about four miles and an half from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of James Worrell and Aaron Hibbert; there are on ſaid place, a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the ſame, a log barn, alſo a never-failing ſpring of water hard by the houſe, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe over the ſame; there are alſo on ſaid premiſes about 7 acres of woodland, 4 acres of mowing meadow, and the remainder tillable ground; ſaid place lies on Marſhall's road. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the day of ſale.

January 8, 1784. § WILLIAM TYSON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM EVANS, Eſq; late of the townſhip of Vincent, county of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bills, bonds, notes, book-debts or otherwiſe, are hereby once more deſired to make payment to the ſubſcribers hereof, in Vincent townſhip, and county aforeſaid, before the 15th day of February next, to prevent further coſt, and thoſe who neglect, may depend that they will be dealt with according to law, without favor ſhewn to any; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe once more deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted for payment, by

Jan. 10, 1784. § ROBERT RALSTON, OWEN THOMAS, WILLIAM ROGERS, } Executors.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be ſold on TUESDAY, the 20th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe, a brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth on the north ſide thereof 44 feet 5 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 55 feet 7 inches, bounded by grounds of Hannah Steel, Henry Liſle and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Stewart, by WILLIAM WILL, late Sheriff.

N. B. The Lot is ſubject to a ground-rent of ten piſtoles and a half per annum.

ALSO, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold by Public Vendue, the ſeven twenty-fifths of a Houſe and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, adjoining a houſe and lot belonging to Thomas Nevill, and on the ſouth by a houſe and lot belonging to John Hood; ſaid lot is 29 feet 5 inches. Alſo, ſeven twenty-fifths of a lot ſituate in Coombes's alley, on the north ſide, 33 feet 4 inches, bounded by ground of Alexander Huſton and others; ſeized and taken in execution as late the eſtate of Robert Rawle, deceaſed, by

WILLIAM WILL, late Sheriff.

Waterford townſhip, on Cooper's creek, New-Jerſey, Jan. 12.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 27th of December laſt, A Negroe Man, named SAMBO, about 33 years of age, has very thick lips, ſpeaks ſomewhat broken, and has a very large ſcar on his forehead; he had on when he went away, a homeſpun round jacket, of a twilled mixed cloth, a ſtriped under jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, tied with ſtrings at the knees, a pair of black and white mixed ſtockings, and a pair of almoſt new ſhoes, with double ſoals and hobnails, two hats, one a large French hat, the other round, alſo an oznabrig ſhirt, marked S in the boſom. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid Negroe, and ſecure him in any goal within the United States, and give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the ſum of FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by § ISAAC HORNER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 5th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about 10 years old, 13 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, no brand nor mark, with ſaddle and bridle. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to me, at the ſign of General Wayne, in Fifth-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, paying charges, may have him again, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date.

Jan. 13, 1784. ¶ WILLIAM ALLISON.

CAME to Mr. Iſaac Snowden's place, near the Lower Ferry road, on the 6th of December laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, and has no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away by the 1ſt of February next, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, to pay expences, by the ſubſcriber,

Jan. 10, 1784. ¶ MICHAEL SHAFFER.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE SMEDLEY, late of Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to come in and pay them off as ſpeedily as may be; likewiſe all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, fair and clearly ſtated, in order that they may be diſcharged.

10th Mo. 28th. § PATIENCE SMEDLEY, Adminiſt.

SAMUEL HAY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an

Auction and Commission Store,

In the city of New-York, No. 8, Water-street, between the Old Slip and the Coffee-house,

WHERE he will receive and sell all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, either at public or private sale; he has also provided large and commodious stores and dry cellars, for the reception of cargoes of every species of goods, and will think himself obliged to such merchants and traders as may favour him with the disposing of their property. He flatters himself that if fidelity, punctuality and dispatch, with the strictest attention to the interests of his employers, will recommend him, those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their business, may rely on every exertion in his power to give entire satisfaction, and on the most moderate terms.

Chester Mills, December 22, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL SHAW, sen. late of the borough of Chester, deceased, either by Bonds, Notes, Book debt or otherwise, are once more (and for the last time) earnestly desired to call on the subscriber and discharge the same, on or before the first day of February next. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, that they may be paid, by † JOHN SHAW, Administrator.

To the PUBLIC.

Imported from Rochelle to this port, some time in May last, in the brig Venus,

A QUANTITY of ALICANT WINE, in quarters, barrels and anchors, directed by the Bills of Lading to Messieurs WILLIAM PENES and Co. merchants in Philadelphia, which are deposited in Mr. John Abel Hamelin's store, merchant, of this city. It is therefore requested of the owners of said wine, that they call and prove their property, otherwise it will be sold in the course of next January, on account of the owner or owners.

Philadelphia, December 22, 1783. §

To be SOLD for a Term of Years,

A LIKELY, active NEGROE GIRL, between 12 and 13 years old, has had the small-pox and measles. For terms, enquire of the Printers. ‡

For AMSTERDAM,

The Ship *De Keyser* and *Koopman*,
ABRAHAM THOMASZ,
MASTER;

HAS good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at WEBSTER'S Wharff, or to

¶ PRAGERS, LIEBAERT, and Co.

For BELFAST,

The Ship *Three Brothers*,
JAMES GILLIS, Master,

Now lying at Bright's Wharff, and will sail as soon as possible. For Freight or Passage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, or the Captain on board.

N. B. There are on board said Ship, A few healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, to be disposed of. Apply as above. § *Philad. Dec.* 31, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 17th of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-house in this city, all those MESSUAGES, STORES and WHARFF, situate on the east side of Plumb or Water-street, below the Bridge, late the estate or property of Henry Niell, deceased, with the appurtenances, consisting of the following parcels, to wit;

1. One Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on said Plumb-street 35 feet, and extending that breadth into the river Delaware, bounded westward by Plumb-street aforesaid, southward by a ten feet alley, extending from said Plumb-street into the said river, eastward by the said river, and northward by a messuage, lot and wharff late of Samuel Powel, esq; now of Robert Waln, charged with and subject to one yearly rent of 80l. lawful money of Pennsylvania, issuing thereout, payable to George Clymer, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

2. One other Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on the same street 35 feet, and extending into the river Delaware, bounded on the north by the said ten feet alley, and on the south partly by Nehemiah Allen's messuage and lot, and partly by the lot next herein after mentioned, being free from ground rent.

3, One leasehold Lot of Ground, situate on the river Delaware, containing in breadth north and south 30 feet, and in length east and west about 50 feet, more or less, bounded northward by the lot next herein before described, eastward by the river Delaware, southward by a seven feet alley leading from the river to Plumb-street aforesaid, and westward by ground some time of the said Nehemiah Allen, at the distance of 110 feet from the east side of Plumb-street, which lot the said Nehemiah Allen demised by indenture to the said Henry Niell, for the term of 20 years from the first day of May, 1771, under the yearly rent of 30l. to which it is now subject, and the same lot and a brick store thereon erected, is subject to ceartain covenants and agreements mentioned and contained in certain articles between the said Nehemiah Allen and Henry Niell, bearing date the 24th day of March, 1774; and the purchaser will also be entitled to a yearly rent of 15l. per annum, during the term, from the assigns of Andrew M'Glone, for the use of a 16 feet alley, laid out north and south across the west end of this lot. The whole seized and taken in execution, and to be sold in one entire lot, by

Philad. Dec. 31, 1783. THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Chester county, December 27, 1783.

WHEREAS JOHN TAYLOR hath by art and stratagem taken the advantage of me, the subscriber, by getting me to sign a note for twenty-five pounds, and got another person to sign with me, payable to him, or order: Now as I had no value or consideration for the same, I am determined not to pay it, or any part thereof, unless compelled by due course of law; and hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment thereon.

¶ WILLIAM HILL.

Gwinedth township, Philadelphia county, Nov. 26.

WHEREAS my Wife MARGARET BLOOM, alias CONVER, hath, in a clandestine manner, carried off the goods and effects of the subscriber, and otherwise behaved in an unbecoming manner, and refuses to live with him any longer; these are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the above date. ¶ DANIEL BLOOM.

Gwinedth township, Philadelphia county, Dec. 25, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a week ago, a black MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 or 7 years old, had no shoes on. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from the above date, otherwise she will be sold for the cost. ¶ ABRAHAM WOOLSART.

Hilltown township, Bucks county, Dec. 23, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 28th day of November last, a small bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, supposed to be three years old next grass. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ISAAC WILLIAMS.

CAME to Mr. Litle's place on the Ridge road, about the last of November, a brindle COW, with a piece of each of her horns sawed off, a piece out of her left ear, and a slit in her right, and has a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ MICHAEL READ.

CAME to the plantation of Edward Crawford, in Guilford township, Cumberland county, the following cattle, viz. one brown three year old HEIFER, the near ear slit, and the off ear a piece cut out. One black ditto, has brown ears, and a piece cut out of the near ear. One black steer, has a white face, and a piece cut out of the near ear. The owner or owners of said cattle are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. § EDWARD CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE,

About 8,800 acres of LAND.

THIS valuable tract of land is situate on a branch of Penn's creek, known by the name of Elk creek, in Northumberland county, and about 140 miles from this city. Penn's Valley, which is divided from it by a small ridge of hills, was thickly settled before the commencement of the war, and the former inhabitants, with many new settlers, will, most probably, return thither next spring. There were also several families settled on part of this original tract previous to the war; it joins the lands of our late Vice-President, General Potter, and is pleasantly situated to the south-east of the Knittany Mountain; there are several mill-seats near the middle of this tract. The goodness of the soil, the mill-seats, and its lying near a considerable settlement, makes this land an object worthy the notice of any person who wishes to possess property in this new and thriving country. It will be disposed of on very low terms to any person that can advance one half the purchase money. If not sold altogether by the first of March next, it will, after that time, be either sold, or lett on improving leases to settlers on reasonable terms. Enquire of SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. c. t. f.

JAMES GREGSON,

At his BREWERY, in Fourth-street, the Corner of Race-street, serves private Families and public Houses with a

PALE ALE & TABLE BEER,

On the shortest Notice, by a Line or verbal Message.
Merchants and Captains of Ships may be served with

BEER & PORTER,

In Casks or Bottles, for Exportation or home Consumption.

*** A good Price for BEER BOTTLES. t b c t f

To be SOLD or LETT,

The following TRACTS of LAND, on reasonable Terms, by the subscriber,

A PLANTATION, situated in Coventry township, Chester county, between Potts-Town and Coventry Forge, two miles from Potts-Town and 36 from Philadelphia, containing 101 acres, whereon are a stone dwelling-house, an excellent spring-house, and a good log barn; there is on said place, about 9 acres of meadow watered by a never-failing stream, and 4 acres more may be made with very little expence; there are about 68 acres of cleared land, and the remainder is well timbered, all under good fence.

A Plantation, situated in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, on the Egypt road, about 21 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 85 acres, whereon are a new stone dwelling-house, barn and spring-house; there are on said place, 12 acres of meadow, the greatest part of which is well watered, a young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, about 20 acres of woodland, the remainder is excellent arable land, all under good fence.

A Tract of Land, situated in Plumsted township, Bucks county, on the Durham and Stump roads, about 33 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Major William Hart, containing 50 acres, all under good fence; whereon are a new stone house 40 feet square, and two stories high, three rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole, a kitchen and stabling, very suitable for a tavern, with a store thereunto belonging, and a good well of water near the kitchen door. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Dec. 24. c t f. JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And entered on the first of April next,

THAT valuable PLANTATION at Piny Run, Frederick county, Maryland, whereon Capt. James Wiley now lives, on the main road leading from York-Town to Frederick-Town, 30 miles from each; containing 543 acres, about 150 of which are cleared; there are about 30 acres of meadow made, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made, and watered by good streams; there are on the premises, a large square log house, two stories high, and a convenient kitchen, where a tavern is now kept, and has been for many years past; at the end of the house is a well of excellent water, supplied by a never-failing spring; There are also a good barn, stable and cow-house, orchard, &c. greatest part of the woodland is heavy timbered. The present tenant is to leave the place in good repair, on the first of April next. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS, at his store, in Calvert-street, near the county wharff, in Baltimore-Town, where he has for sale, a good assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the season, which he will sell very low for cash or country produce.

Also to be SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

A PLANTATION, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, situate on the road leading from Newark to Johnston's Cross Roads, containing 120 acres, about 90 of which are cleared, the remainder well timbered woodland, about 5 acres of meadow, and 8 more may be made at a small expence; there are on it, a small peach and apple orchard, a good square log house, about 20 by 30 feet, one and a half story high, situate at the crossing of two roads, one leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, the other from the Head of Elk to Johnston's Cross-Roads, 15 miles from Wilmington, 12 from the Head of Elk, and 8 from Christiana Bridge Landing. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS as above, or to Mr. THOMAS LUNN, one mile from the premises. c t f.

TO BE SOLD,

HOUSES and LOTS,

Between Front and Second-streets, and Chesnut and Walnut-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A LOT on Front-street, being 51 feet in front (including a 10 feet alley, known by the name of Taylor's Alley) and extending in depth westward 157 feet, to a lot of Peter Reeve's on the said alley; on the north side of said lot stands a good brick one story building, 17 feet in front and 42 feet deep with a floored cellar underneath, advantageously situated and accommodated for a store, behind and adjoining the store is a neat apartment which may serve for a compting-house, or as a dwelling for a single person; on the same lot, to the southward of the alley, are two dwelling-houses, each 12 feet in front, and behind those on the alley, a good bake-house.

No. 2. A LOT in Second street, adjoining the house of Samuel Morris, Esq; being 16 feet in front, and 77 feet deep, having a brick house thereon 16 feet front by 39 feet deep, three stories high, and a brick kitchen of one story, 18 feet by 11, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley, leading into Taylor's-alley.

No. 3. One other LOT adjoining the foregoing, 12 feet 6 inches front on Second-street, and 77 feet deep, with a brick three story house thereon, 12 feet 6 inches in front by 39 feet deep, and a brick kitchen of one story, 18 feet 9 inches by 11 feet, and the privilege of the 4 feet alley aforesaid.

No. 4. One other LOT adjoining the foregoing, 12 feet 10 inches front on Second-street and 77 feet deep, with a brick three story house thereon, 12 feet 10 inches in front by 39 feet deep, and a brick two story kitchen 16 feet by 12; also a brick wash-house 12 feet by 11, one and an half stories high, with the privilege of the said 4 feet alley.

No. 5. A LOT fronting on Taylor's-alley, 14 feet 9 inches, by 41 feet deep, with a two story brick house thereon of the same dimensions, and the privilege of the aforesaid 4 feet alley.

No. 6. A LOT on Taylor's-alley, adjoining the foregoing, 27 feet front on the alley, by 41 feet deep, having thereon a brick coach-house and stable, with a hay-loft above, 27 feet by 18 feet.

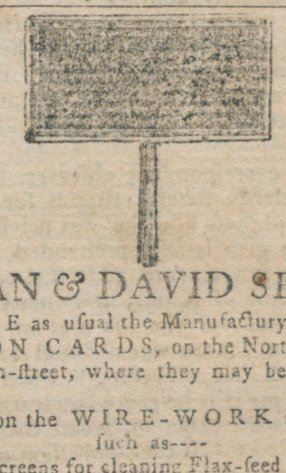
No. 7. A vacant LOT adjoining the foregoing, fronting on Taylor's-alley, and extending to William Moode's lane, being 58 feet front, by 41 feet deep.

Good titles in fee simple, and without any incumbrances, will be given with the above described lots.

Persons inclining to purchase may apply to either of the subscribers.

N. B. A plan of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-House.

† GEORGE CLYMER,
Philad. Nov. 12, 1783.] FRANCIS HOPKINSON.



NATHAN & DAVID SELLERS,

CONTINUE as usual the Manufactury of WOOL and COTTON CARDS, on the North Side of Market-street, near Sixth-street, where they may be had at the lowest Rates.

They also carry on the WIRE-WORK in all its Branches, such as----

Rolling Screens for cleaning Flax-seed;
Rolling and Standing Screens for cleaning Wheat;
Shorts Cloths and Indian Meal Bolts;
Snuff Sieves and Bolts;
Fan Screens and Riddles;
Flax-seed and Indian Meal Sieves;
Reying Sieves and Garlick Riddles;
Bricklayers and Plaisterers Screens and Sieves;
Paper Moulds, Washers and Dusters;
Spring-house and Cellar Windows;
Wire-Work for Safes, &c. &c. &c.

All which is done in the neatest and best Manner, on the shortest Notice, and at the most reasonable Rates.

They flatter themseves the long Experience and great Practice they have had under their Father *(John Sellers)* will enable them to execute such Orders as they may be favoured with to the utmost Satisfaction.

Orders by Post or otherwise are carefully attended to.

They have for Sale, a few Thousand 12 Ounce Tacks.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A CONVENIENT two story brick house and back buildings, including piazza, kitchen and wash-house, situate on the north side of South-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, on Hudson's square.

A large two story frame building, and good brick building back of the same, adjoining the above described dwelling.

A lot of ground, situate on the north side of Arch-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets from Schuylkill, 100 feet front, 306 feet deep, inclosed with a new fence.

He hath also for sale, at his store, in Second-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, near the Baptist Meeting-house, and adjoining Doctor Redman's, a general assortment of ironmongery, window glass, painters colours, and dye stuffs; a quantity of superfine, middling and coarse cloths, both imported and of his own manufacture, and a variety of utensils for manufacturing of goods, viz. looms, warping bars, reeds and geers of various sorts, two curious machines for spinning of cotton, several common spinning wheels, weavers quill wheels and swifts, two boilers for dying, a fullers screw, and wrings for washing wool. 8 w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Philadelphia, November 27, 7813.

To be LETT for a number of years,

And entered on immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, suitable for a ship-yard, and for which purpose it hath been occupied a number of years; it is situate at the lower end of Kensington, and adjoining the Three Stores, about 90 feet front on the river Delaware, and extending about 500 feet back, across one public street and fronting another on the back end. Enquire of PETER BROWNE, in Front-street, the third door above Race-street, who has for SALE, a quantity of Sheathing and Drawing NAILS, and a number of small ANCHORS, from one to 200 weight. § 3 w. c t f.

Choice PICKLES.

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmilions, Cucumbers, Beans, also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid-way in Elfrith's-Alley.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1784. THE NUMB. 2797.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1784.

LIST of LETTERS, *for the country, remaining in the Post-Office, Philadelphia, January 5, 1784.*

A

WILLIAM ALLISON, York-County; Robert or Thomas Archibald, Norrington (2); James Adams Bucks County; Robert Anderson, Chester; Thomas, Richard or Matthew Adams, James Anderson, Joseph Askew, Chester County; Edward Armstrong, Carlisle.

B

Alexander Brown, Chester County; John Beggs, Middletown; John Barr, Pittsburgh; Langford Bingham, Chester County; Joshua Brown, Fen township; John Beard, or Mrs. Margaret Beard, Carlisle; James or Matthew Bonner, Byberry township; John Burn, Mount-Holly; Joseph Bayle, Lewis-Town, Delaware; John Bayly, Bucks County.

C

Ralph Cowgill, Bucks County; Margery Curell, James M'Clay, Chester County; Thomas, Charles and James Carey, Sussex County; Richard Cheyney, Millsborough; Anna Crockel, John Callam, Philadelphia County; James Carson, Brandywine; Samuel or Joseph Cannon, New-Castle County; Thomas Carney, Penn's Neck, Jersey; John Cumming, near Philadelphia; Robert Chambers, *wheresoever found*; Robert Cowan.

D

Nicholas Dillon, David Dives, near Philadelphia; Ernest Frederick Dumling, Germantown; Doctor John Davis, near Valley Forge; Samuel Duff, Spitingham; Robert Dickey, Cumberland County; William Donald, Wilmington; Hugh Dods, Philadelphia County; William Dugan, Alexander Dunlap, New Castle County.

E

John Eve, Frankford; Catharine Eaton, Bucks County.

F

William Fife, above Carlisle; John Fergie, John Fulton, Chester County; William Finley, Pennsylvania; William M'Faul, Sheerman's Valley.

G

John Gordon, Durham Furnace; James Gaven, near Philadelphia; Patrick Gordon, Bucks County; John Grover, Philadelphia County; Joseph Gurney, Upper Forks Brandywine; John Gibson, Fort-Pitt; John Green, William Gordon, Thomas Gibson, Chester County.

H

Michael Hill, Rising Sun near Philadelphia; Thomas Hamilton, America; Hugh Hunter, Bucks County, Josiah Hiberts, Chester County; John Hinds, York County; Thomas Harris, Great Valley.

I

William Irvine, Carlisle; Alexander Johnston, Cross Roads; George Johnston, Bucks County; John Irvine, Chester County; William Jack, near Fort-Pitt (3).

K

James Kennedy, Chester County; William Kennedy, near Black Gap.

L

William Ledlie, Miller's Run; Mrs. Livingston, near Philadelphia; Edward Langworthy, York-Town; George Loage, Carlisle; James Loyans, Limerick township.

M

George Mecree, Chester County; Andrew M'Collum, Salem; George M'Collom, Northumberland; Peter More, Bucks County; David Montgomery, Paxton.

N

Patrick Neill, Monmouth County, Jersey; Samuel or David Neel, Lancaster County; Capt. William Neilson, William Neilson, Philadelphia County; William Neilson, Bucks County; James Nixon, Brandywine; Michael Nunan, Chester.

O

James Old, Speedwell Forge; Capt. Henry O'Hara, Rich Neck; George Ott, Gloucester County; John Orr, Pequea.

P

Thomas Peel, Joshua Plain, Samuel Pickens, Chester County; James Porteu, York County; William Porter, John Paxton, Revd. Hugh Vance, Lancaster County; Thomas Phillips, Cross Roads; William Pithan, Easton.

Q

Patrick Quigg, near Philadelphia.

R

William Rego, William or James Reed, Bucks County; John Rice, Kensington, Robert Rankin, Chester; Madam Reidall, near Dover.

S

Edward Shillito, Samuel Simpson, Philadelphia County; Alexander Shaw, Cross Roads; Mary Stevenson, Bucks County; Capt. Edward Scull, Reading; Henry Sharpnack, Germantown; Thomas Sullivan, Lancaster County.

T

Jacob Thompson, Salem County, Jersey; Isaac Thomas, John Taylor, Chester County; Hugh Tomb, Bucks County; Thomas Thopson, Germantown; John Treenon, Margaret Taylor, America; Henry Tod, York County; William Thomson, Northumberland County; John Thompson, Lancaster County; William Templeton, John Templeton, near Philadelphia (2); Margaret Timpen, Fort Aguila.

V

Revd. William Van Horn, Bucks County.

W

John Walsh, Thomas Williamson, James Wylie, Chester County; Mary Wylie, New-Castle; George Walker, New-Castle County; William White, Samuel Walker, America; John Walker, Cumberland County; Thomas Walker, Lancaster County; John Wylie, York County; Jacob Weaver, Kensington.

County of Philadelphia, January 1, 1784.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Sahler, late of the township of Perkiomen and Skippack, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Francis Gurney, of the city of Philadelphia. Those who owe interest on bonds, or notes, will please to discharge the same; and those who are otherwise indebted to said estate, will call and pay their respective balances, or give such security as shall be deemed satisfactory: The subscribers being determined, without farther notice, to put all the accounts into the hands of an Attorney, that remain unsettled after the First day of May next. And all persons having any demands against said estate, will please to bring in their accounts, properly attested for payment.

ELIZABETH SAHLER, Executrix.
ABRAHAM SAHLER, } Executors.
t, b. c. 4 m. FRANCIS GURNEY. }

A few Law BOOKS, and some Miscellaneous WORKS, with the lowest Price written in each Book, the Property of a Gentleman gone to Europe, are now for SALE, at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-street; among which are the following:

1 CUNNINGHAM's new and complete Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
2 A Digest of adjudged Cases in the Court of King's Bench, from the revolution to the year 1775, comprehending all the approved determinations during the time that the Lord Chief Justices, Holt, Parker, Pratt, Raymond, Hardwicke, Lee, Ryder and Mansfield, presided there.
3 Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
4 Modern Reports, 4 vols.
5 Burn's Justice of the Peace, 3 vols.
6 Wood's Institute of the Law.
7 General Cases in Equity, abridged.
8 Instructor Clericalis, 6 vols.
9 Viner's Abridgement, vol. 1st, 2d and 17th.
10 Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
11 Madox's History of the Exchequer, 2 vols.
12 Shower's Reports.
13 Ventris's Reports, 2 vols.
14 D'Anvers's Abridgement of the Law, 3 vols.
15 Piggot, Bird and Horseman on Conveyancing, 4 vols.
16 The Works of Andrew Marvell, the honest Republican, poetical, controversial and political; containing many original letters, poems, and tracts never before printed, with a new life of the author, by Captain Edward Thompson, in three quarto volumes.

N. B. A few copies of this most excellent work are now offered to the public at THREE GUINEAS, being the same price they are sold at in London; that republicans in America, by the illuminations of this famous apostle of republicanism, may have an opportunity of knowing, and practising true liberty, at least equal, if not superior, to any royalists in the universe.

17 Collection of the Dresses of the different Nations, antient and modern; to which are added, the Characters on the English Stage, from the designs of the most eminent painters, engraved on 240 beautiful copper-plates, by the greatest masters, with explanations in French and English, 2 vols. very elegant. Price Twenty-four Dollars.
18 Shakespear's Works, by Johnson, 8 vols. Sixteen Dollars.
19 The Remembrancer of Occurrences during the war in America, with prior documents of certain transactions, which accelerated the late wonderful revolution, 14 vols. Twenty-four Dollars.
20 Dodsley's Annual Register for 1776, 77, 78, 79 and 80, including Burk's History of the War, during that period, 5 vols. Twelve Dollars.
21 Watson's new and complete Geographical Dictionary, with cuts and maps. Twelve Dollars.
22 Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy, during his four years travels, with his Grace the present Duke of Hamilton, 4 vols. complete in two. Price Four Dollars.
23 Cook's Last Voyage, the voyage in which he was killed, 2 vols. Two Dollars.
24 Lord Sheffield, a member of the British House of Commons, his Pamphlet, containing Observations on the Commerce of the American States with Europe and the West-Indies; including the several Articles of Import and Export; with the additional Notes to his Lordship's second edition. Price Half a Dollar. ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from the Crooked Billet, adjoining the line dividing the county of Philadelphia from Bucks, where the great road leading from Major Wright's tavern to Butler's mill intersects the said county line, containing about 181 acres of land, 80 of which is good timber land, about 16 acres of good meadow, and the remainder cleared land, divided into convenient fields for farming. There are on said premises a good two story stone dwelling-house, with four rooms on the lower floor, and a good cellar under the same, a new square log kitchen adjoining the dwelling-house, and a well of excellent water near the door, which never fails in the driest seasons, a good frame barn and convenient stabling, a large new waggon-house, with corn granaries over the same, and other out-houses, a good apple orchard, and many other conveniencies. The whole premises being in exceeding good repair. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 9, 1784. ¶ ABRAHAM HALLAS.

WHEREAS the subscriber, in September last, advertised a certain Isaac Richardson, as absconding from his bail, offered One Hundred Dollars reward for securing him; but as he has since surrendered himself, these are to request that said Richardson may not be interrupted on account of said advertisement, as no reward will be paid by

January 14, 1784. § 1w. ANDREW ZEIGLER.

Head of Elk, January 5, 1784.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On Thursday, the Twelfth day of February next

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, with a quarter acre of LAND, lying on the main road, and in the town of Elk. The house is calculated for either Store or Tavern. Likewise will be sold at the same time, 3 Stocking Looms, 2 of which are fine iron ones, and the other a wooden one. Likewise sundry Household Furniture, and an excellent Mare, 5 years old last grass, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known, by

† DANIEL KERSCHNER.

CAME to Mr. Litle's place on the Ridge road, about the last of November, a brindle COW, with a piece of each of her horns sawed off, a piece out of her left ear, and a slit in her right, and has a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ MICHAEL READ.

Gwinedth township, Philadelphia county, Dec. 25, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a week ago, a black MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 or 7 years old, had no shoes on. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from the above date, otherwise she will be sold for the cost. ¶ ABRAHAM WOOLSART.

MELCHIOR STEINER,

PRINTER, in Race-street, near Third-street, Has for SALE,

JOHN PERRIN's GRAMMAR *Of the FRENCH TONGUE.*

Grounded upon the Decisions of the French Academy; wherein all the necessary Rules, Observations and Examples are exhibited in a manner entirely new.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue.

On MONDAY, the First day of MARCH next, at the House of John Lloyd, Innholder, in Wood's-Town, in the township of Piles-Grove, and county of Salem, West New-Jersey,

THE FOLLOWING

Plantations and Tracts of Land,

Situate and being in the county of Salem, and Western Division of the State of New-Jersey, viz.

No. I. A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Piles-grove, on the great road leading to Salem, one mile and a half from Wood's-town, and contiguous to a grist-mill and Friends meeting-house, containing 130 acres, wheron is a large two story brick house, three rooms on a floor, a good dry cellar under the whole, a large brick kitchen, a good bearing orchard, a large frame barn, and stables, and paled garden, &c. It is a healthy situation, in a thick settled neighbourhood, in the centre of the county, 29 miles from Philadelphia, 8 miles from the town of Salem, and 5 miles to a public landing. The land is suitable to any kind of grain, and natural to grass; has a great out-let for hogs and cattle, and is accommodated with about 12 or 15 acres of meadow.

No. II. A Plantation, situated nearly adjoining the above tract, in the county aforesaid, containing 128 acres more or less, whereon is a log-house, a barrack, orchard, &c. with a small piece of meadow, and considerable more may be made by improving a valuable piece of swamp, which has lately grown up for want of care and industry. It is good arable land for most kinds of grain. The land is all new, and well timber'd, with a good out-let for hogs, and natural to grass,

No. III. A tract of land, situated and adjoining the above, in the county aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Joseph Sharpe's estate and others, containing by estimation about 135 acres. It is all good arable land, suitable for most kinds of grain, and has 15 acres cleared, the rest is all good timbered land. It has a great out-let for hogs, and many advantageous swamps for meadow, and is all unimproved.

No. IV. A tract of land, situated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Salem, and adjoining the Tavern and lands of Henry Lowderback, in the township aforesaid, and bounded on Oldman's creek, containing by estimation 123 acres of good arable land, including 7 acres of most excellent bottom meadow on the creek, which with a little improvement would be equal to any bank meadow; about 20 acres of this land is cleared, the remainder is all wood-land, and lies within 3 miles of a public landing for Philadelphia market. Its situation is very advantageous for a Tradesman, or any public business, It is high and pleasant, well watered, and 25 miles from Philadelphia.

No. V. A plantation adjoining the above, and situate as aforesaid, on the great road leading to Salem, containing 90 acres of land, very suitable for Indian corn, rye, &c. with a two story log-house and frame barn, a good young bearing orchard, between 2 and 300 apple trees, and includes 7 acres of excellent good meadow on Oldman's creek. Its situation as aforesaid is good for any public business.

No. VI. A Plantation, situated in the township aforesaid, on the great road leading to the Presbyterian meeting-house and Cumberland, two and a half miles from Wood's town, and adjoining Abraham Richman's grist and saw-mill, containing 75 acres of arable land, suitable for any kind of grain, whereon is 2 log-houses, one of which is almost new, a log barn, and an excellent orchard of near 300 apples trees. Its situation is high, healthy and pleasant, and very suitable for any kind of Tradesman. About 30 acres cleared, the remainder wood-land, and surrounded with runs and streams of water.

No. VII. A tract of land, adjoining Jonathan Simkins and James's other land, situated on the south side of Oldman's creek, containing 100 acres, with a suitable front on said creek, running from thence by the lines of Simkins and James to contain the above quantity of land, it being chiefly all wood-land, and affords a high pleasant front on the creek, which abounds with excellent springs of water for the accommodation of a dwelling-house, &c. where flats or shallops from 10 to 15 cord of wood pass constantly to and from Philadelphia market. It is kind, good arable land, suitable for most kinds of grain.

No. VIII. A lot of ground in Gloucester county, containing one acre and three quarters, with a large front on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Salem, 18 miles from the city, and a quarter of a mile from Sweedsborough, in Batton's town, joining the lands of E. Batton, Guest and others. This lot is well situated, and known to be an excellent stand for a store, or any other public business.

All the above mentioned plantations and tracts of land will be sold on the day of sale, or continued from day to day, until the whole are sold.

The terms are as follows: That every purchaser, paying interest and giving security, if required, shall have from two to three years credit; and for all money paid down at the signing the deed or deeds, the Purchaser shall have a discount of 5 per cent. for all sums so paid; a proper assortment of Merchandize is wanted in payment, if agreeable.

The titles to the above lands are indisputable, and clear from all manner of incumbrance, excepting No. 6, which circumstance it will be sold subject to, and made known at the day of sale. The subscribers have several other valuable plantations for private sale, and such as should not be sold, will be rented.

Piles-Grove, Jan. 14, 1784. JAMES JAMES, and
t. b. c. 6. w. HANNAH JAMES.

Reading, January 12, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to FREDERICK MICHAEL, who moved from this to Virginia, to pay the same on or before the First of February, to Nicholas Dick, Attorney in fact for Frederick Michael. †

WAS taken up on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at Durham furnace, trespassing in Durham meadows, a light brown mare COLT, between one and two years old, three white feet, and a large blaze down her forehead. Whoever owns said mare colt, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

EVIDENCE on the conteſted Election of Cenſors for the City of Philadelphia,

[Continued from our laſt.]

BENJAMIN HARBESON, ſworn, depoſeth :

I WAS Inſpector for North Ward at the late city election. There were ſome debates between the Judges and Inſpectors concerning the taking ſoldiers votes, as ſoldiers. It was twelve or one o'clock before the debate ended, and the election opened. I was at the front and north window. A number of ſoldiers were crouding there. An officer, I heard him called Colonel, ſaid it would be beſt, he thought, to take the ſoldiers votes firſt, and let them go home, for he feared they would be troubleſome. The election was opened between ten and eleven o'clock. We took a number of tickets from the citizens, previous to the determination whether the ſoldiers votes ſhould be taken or not.

Q. Were the ſoldiers armed ?

A. No.

Q. Did you conceive, from the appearance of the ſoldiers, that they uſed any violence to prevent the citizens from coming to the windows to vote ?

A No; I ſaw nothing of that kind; their number only appeared an obſtruction.

Q. Were you furniſhed with a liſt of taxables, or did you aſk for it ?

A. No; we were not.

Q. What direction had you from the Judges, with reſpect to the ſoldiers votes ?

A. To take their votes, if they produced certificates of having taken the oath of allegiance. I took no votes from any perſons, but thoſe who told me they lived in my ward.

Q. Did the chief part of the people of your ward vote ?

A. I do not think they did.

Q. Before the ſoldiers were permitted to vote, had the citizens a free opportunity to vote ?

A. They were crouded for ſome time, but a number did vote.

Q. Did you ſee any certificates o ſaid oaths of allegiance ?

A. Yes; I ſaw every one that came to my window.

Q. Of what date were they ?

A. I cannot exactly ſay, but they were generally two or three days before the election.

Q. By what magiſtrate had the oaths been adminiſtered ?

A. By ſeveral; generally by Juſtice Paſchall.

Q. Did you call out the names diſtinctly to the clerk ?

A. I did, and he had ſufficient time to enter them. We were not crouded : We received a vote now and then only.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Bradford give his opinion reſpecting the legality of the ſoldiers voting ?

A. I did not.

Q. Were any officers of the army in the houſe with arms ?

A. The Colonel already mentioned had his ſword by his ſide; his behaviour was good, he ſpoke pretty, and ſeemed to wiſh for good order.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, ſworn, depoſeth :

I was Inſpector for Middle Ward. With reſpect to the election, I know of nothing unfair in carrying it on. We were in ſuſpence a great while whether we ſhould let the ſoldiers vote or not. I, for theſe reaſons, thought it my duty to be attentive to my own window or poſt. The tickets of four wards were taken in at the window where I was, and four Inſpectors attended. We had no difference in ſentiment at our window.

Q. In what manner did you conduct yourſelves, reſpecting ſoldiers votes ? What qualifications did you require, to allow them their votes ?

A. We required a certificate of their having taken the oath of allegiance, and alſo to ſwear before one of the Judges, that they were in the army in June, 1778. We had the law for that purpoſe before us. Some had voted, before we determined to take their oaths of having been in the army in June, 1778. We were of opinion the law was in favour of ſoldiers to vote, but thought it ſtrange why ſo many ſhould come here. We were apprehenſive we did not underſtand the law.

The Attorney-General was ſent for. He, and another Lawyer, came.

Q. Was the election opened, before it was determined the ſoldiers ſhould vote ?

A. No.

Q. Were you furniſhed with any liſt of taxables, or did you call for any ?

A. No; we did not.

Q. What directions had you from the Judges, reſpecting the voting of ſoldiers ?

A. They directed that we ſhould demand oaths of allegiance, or certificates of having taken it, and proofs of having been in the army in June, 1778.

Q. In what manner did the ſoldiers behave, when they came to vote ?

A. They crouded, puſhed and drove one another about, to get up; and I have ſeen citizens do the ſame.

Q. How did the officers behave ?

A. I ſaw nothing amiſs, except in one officer, who, 'tis ſaid, was Colonel Robinſon. He got up into our window, and ſat there near an hour and an half. I enquired of one of the Judges, what he ſat there for; he told me the Colonel meant to paſs his word for ſuch men he knew to have been in the army in 1778 : It would ſave trouble in qualifying them.

Q. Did you receive the votes on his word ?

A. Yes.

Near candle light two or three ſoldiers came. The Colonel aſked what Council of Cenſors or Council tickets they had ? They ſhewed them to him, as he deſired to ſee them. He took theſe from them, and gave them others, ſaying theſe were of the right kind; but the Colonel uſed no violence or threats with the ſoldiers. They took them freely, and gave them in.

Q. Did you ſee Colonel Robinſon do any other act you thought amiſs ?

A. No.

Q. What did Colonel Robinſon do with the tickets he took from the ſoldiers ?

A. I believe he put them in his pocket, or threw them down; I am not certain which.

Q. Did he give the tickets open, or cloſed ?

A. I am not certain, but believe they were open.

Q. Did the ſoldiers read them before they gave them in ?

A. I do not know.

JOHN M'NACHTANE ſworn, depoſeth :

I came on the ground early in the day. When I came, I ſaw more officers and ſoldiers than any other kind of men. Previous to my coming, I ſaw a number of ſoldiers, with an officer at their head, in Second-ſtreet, marching towards Cheſtnut-ſtreet. I heard a number of people ſay, they thought the ſoldiers had not a right to vote. I came up, and ſaw the poll was open. I came up ſeveral times, with an intention to put in my vote, but could not get at the window for the numbers of ſoldiers and officers, and citizens. I was of opinion that the ſoldiers had no right to vote. I ſaid, if they had a right, farewell to American liberty. I had a difficulty in preventing two perſons, viz. Foulke and Kammerer, from going away and throwing down their tickets, without voting.

Q. Was your voting prevented merely by officers and ſoldiers ?

A. No; it was from the croud generally, not particularly officers and ſoldiers.

The ſame evening, about eight o'clock, I was at the Croſs-Keys. A ſerjeant and ſome ſoldiers came up. I aſked them, if they had tickets? they ſaid they had : I aſked them, who they meant to vote for ? they ſaid Colonel Procter. I ſaid, that is not the object with me. Who have you for the Council of Cenſors and the General Aſſembly. The ſerjeant ſaid for Delany. I ſaid this was for the old ticket. I ſaid I had a new one. Soldiers, ſaid the ſerjeant, come away. I ſaw him take hold of one, ſaying, come along. I was in the ſtreet endeavouring to forward the ticket, and was not at the State-Houſe but a ſmall part of the time.

Q. What ward do you belong to ?

A. High-ſtreet ward.

Q. You ſaid the ſoldiers were apparently under the influence of their officers. How did this appear ?

A The ſerjeants called to ſeveral ſoldiers, and dragged one along, ſaying, we have got tickets.

Q. Did the ſoldiers or officers abuſe or lay hold of any citizens, to your knowledge, or obſtruct them, by force or threats, during any part of the day, from voting ?

A. I cannot ſay they did. There was ſome diſpute at the Croſs-Keys, between Captain Jones of the Continental army and citizens ? what paſſed I know not.

Q. Did you hear the officers or ſoldiers inſult any citizens ?

A. I cannot ſay I did.

JOHN CONNELLY ſworn, depoſeth :

I acted as Inſpector for Cheſtnut-Ward. After I came, the Judges and Inſpectors were ſworn. There was conſiderable altercation concerning the right of ſoldiers to vote. I converſed with ſundry Judges and Inſpectors, who ſeemed to think they had not a right. Several citizens got in among us, a number of whom were of opinion that ſoldiers had a right to vote. It was the general opinion of the Judges and Inſpectors, that the opinion of the Chief Juſtice ſhould be taken; but as he was out of town, it was agreed on to ſend for the Attorney-General. He came, and we requeſted him to give his opinion in poſitive terms : This he objected to, but propoſed to go home, and ſend his anſwer in writing. During this interval, it was thought expedient to open the poll for citizens, which we accordingly did, and took the uſual precautions on thoſe occaſions, viz. to enquire where they reſided, whether they had paid taxes, and taken the oath of allegiance in due time. A number of continental officers came to the window. The ſame queſtions were aſked them by me. Some could not make it appear, that they had been one year in the ſtate immediately previous to the election; of ſuch as could make it appear that they had a ſufficient eſtate, the Inſpectors agreed to take their votes; but others, who had not reſided a year in the ſtate, nor had any eſtate, their votes were refuſed, for which ſome of them inſulted me for aſking thoſe queſtions : One perſon in particular told me, I had no right to aſk ſuch queſtions. Soon after, while we were buſily engaged with the citizens, the ſoldiers came and filled up the window. I begged of them to remove, but they crouded more and more, till at laſt every avenue was ſtopped. I ſhut the window, and could do no buſineſs. I opened it again. The ſoldiers became ſo uneaſy, that I feared ſome bad conſequences would enſue. Whilſt the ſoldiers were there, General Wayne came to the window with a law-book, and pointed to a ſection, by which, he ſaid, he would ſupport the ſoldiers voting, on which the ſoldiers became more uneaſy. I left the window of choice, and deſired them to be patient till the Attorney-General's opinion or anſwer came. Colonel Read and Mr. Bullock aſſerted the ſoldiers had a right to vote; but I ſaid they had not. I went into the eaſt room, I ſaw Juſtice Adcock, one of the Judges, and he told me they had received the Attorney-General's anſwer, and gave it to me to read. I ſaid it appeared no way concluſive to me; that it would require an Attorney to explain it. Soon after, it appeared to me, we were all in confuſion. Some were for, and ſome againſt taking the ſoldiers votes. This appeared to be owing to the citizens among us. I came to the window again. I went back to the Judges, two of whom had agreed to take the ſoldiers votes; one ſaid he could not agree to it. When I found the Judges had agreed to take their votes, I took a note of the book, and ſhewed them an act, on which it was concluded, that the time ſpecified in the law ſhould determine, provided they took an oath of having been in the ſervice at the ſaid time. All the votes I took were on certificates of their having taken the oath, and having been a proper time in the army. About this time they crouded ſo, I felt for a number of citizens I ſaw ſtanding around, and I ſhut down the window. As ſoon as I perceived them a little quieter, I addreſſed myſelf to the officers, and begged of them to remove the ſoldiers from the window. I went again into the room and heard two citizens ſay, if the ſoldiers voted in the county, it would not do, as they were certain of carrying in the county, but not in the city. We continued taking votes till towards evening. My deſire was, the citizens ſhould vote; and I begged of Colonel Robinſon to remove the ſoldiers for that purpoſe. He told me they muſt go before dark, and can not be out after; the citizens might vote after. In order to diſpatch the buſineſs, he propoſed to give us his aſſiſtance at the window, and accordingly ſat on the ſill of the window. We continued qualifying the ſoldiers reſpecting the time they had been in the ſervice, when I was ſtruck with an idea that they would all ſwear falſe, without exception. We therefore agreed to take their votes, without qualifying them. My motive was, I thought that the citizens would not ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed upon in this manner. After the ſoldiers had done voting, we began again to take the votes from the citizens.

Q. Did either officers or ſoldiers uſe any violence with you, as an Inſpector, to oblige you to take their votes ?

A. No; Colonel Robinſon examined ſeveral ſoldiers tickets. I did not ſee him change any. The ſoldiers went quietly away, when they had done voting.

Q. Were the officers or ſerjeants armed ?

A I ſaw none but ſide arms.

Q. Did you hear any threats ?

A. No : Some perſons ſaid bad conſequences might attend, but I am not certain who.

Q. Did the objection ariſe merely becauſe they were ſoldiers, or becauſe they had not paid taxes, and reſided a year in the ſtate ?

A. I believe both, becauſe they were under the influence of their officers.

Q. Did the ſoldiers go away as they voted, or did they remain ?

A. I cannot ſay poſitively whether they did or did not.

[To be continued.]

THE Creditors of JOHN WALLACE, late Shop-keeper, in Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, are requeſted to attend at the City Tavern, on THURSDAY, the 22d Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, to conſult together for Means of Indemnification, and to make choice of Aſſignees to manage the Affairs of ſaid Creditors. § Jan. 20.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large commodious TAVERN, in the borough of Cheſter, now in the tenure of Zebedee Hollingſworth; the houſe is three ſtories high, has four rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water at the kitchen door; the ſtabling is very good, can contain upwards of 40 horſes, and has room above for ſix tons of hay; there is a large yard and garden belonging to the houſe; alſo, 5 acres of highly improved paſture. The premiſes may be entered on the firſt of March next, or ſooner if required. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 20, 1784. § DAVID JACKSON.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 19th of February next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, between Craig's tavern and the Croſs Roads, containing 80 acres of land, 30 of which is woodland, 6 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a young orchard juſt in its prime, the remainder as good plow land as any in the neighbourhood; there is on the premiſes a good log houſe and barn, and a never failing ſpring near the houſe. It is pleaſantly ſituated and very healthy, is in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to places of worſhip of almoſt every denomination. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and the payments made eaſy to the purchaſer. JOHN VANDYKE.

N. B. The title is indiſputable. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the Sixteenth day of February next, on the Premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituated in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, within 2 miles of ſeveral Lime-kilns, and 1 mile of the Boot Tavern, containing 195 acres; 100 cleared, 16 thereof meadow, and as much more may be made and watered by Cheſter creek, and another ſmall ſtream running through the ſame, which makes it convenient to have water in each field; the remainder well timbered. There is on ſaid premiſes a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, ſtone kitchen, a well of good water by the door, log barn, and a bearing orchard. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by † JONATHAN DAVIS.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn them by the ſubſcriber, living near Goſhen Meeting Houſe. *January* 17, 1784.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Providence townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 105 acres and 32 perches of land, bounded by land of Thomas Roſiter, the great road which leads to Philadelphia, and by another road leading to Schuy kill, which roads meet at a corner of ſaid land, being about 20 miles from Philadelphia; on ſaid place are many valuable improvements, and it is pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, ſtore or tavern.

Alſo one other piece of land, containing ſix acres, ſituated in Providence townſhip aforeſaid, and bounded by lands of John Edwards, Deborah Norris and Thomas Roſiter; taken in execution, as late the eſtate and property of Joſeph Richardſon, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale (by adjournment) by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 29th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, on the premiſes, a frame tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, in Potts-Town, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a corner of High ſtreet aforeſaid, ſoutherly by the brew-houſe lot, 300 feet to Queen ſtreet; thence weſterly along ſaid ſtreet 60 feet; thence northerly by a vacant lot 300 feet to High-ſtreet aforeſaid; thence eaſterly along ſaid ſtreet 60 feet, to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as the eſtate or property of Thomas Pilkington Vanderpool, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituated in a very healthy part of the country, on Suſquehanna river, near Deer creek, in Harford county, 5 miles from Rock-run landing, adjoining the road leading to York, containing 600 acres, about one half cleared, and divided into convenient fields, with water in each, and all under good fence, the woodland well timbered, a convenient ſeat for a ſaw-mill on the river ſide, 25 acres of good meadow, and more may be made with a ſmall expence, two large apple orchards of early and late fruit, alſo two peach orchards; there are on ſaid place a large commodious dwelling-houſe, a well finiſhed kitchen, and out-houſes, ſuch as barn, ſtables, &c. a large garden paled in, with graſs walks, a beautiful cherry walk before the door; the ſoil is ſo well known to be good, that it will recommend itſelf. The terms will be made eaſy. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES RIGBEE, on the premiſes, ISAAC MASSEY, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ELLICK DAVY, in Baltimore.

One other PLANTATION, adjoining the above, containing 360 acres, about 220 cleared, under good fence, and divided into fields, with water in each, the woodland well timbered, about 10 acres of meadow, and 30 more very good may be made with a ſmall expence, one bearing apple orchard, and one lately planted out, alſo a variety of peaches and other fruit; there are on ſaid place two ſmall dwelling houſes. For terms, apply as above. ¶

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS DEWEES, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers.

Philadelphia, HANNAH DEWEES, } Adminiſtrat.
January 19, 1784. SAMUEL BAIRD. }

Baltimore, January 14, 1784.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a Servant MAN, named GEORGE LONG, by trade a Shoemaker, born in Ireland, and imported in the ſhip George, Capt. Pamp. He is a ſhort, thick, well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a dark ſwarthy complexion, a very flat noſe, and down look, remarkably fond of liquor, and has all the fallacy of the vulgar part of his country. He had on and took with him, a brown cloth coat, an old ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and red pluſh breeches, 1 white and 2 check ſhirts, 1 pair of linen trowſers, with a ſmall bag or knapſack, with ſundry ſhoemaker's tools, ſuch as knives, 1 pair of pincers, awls 2 laſts, &c. &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal within this State, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Pounds, if taken 50 miles from Baltimore, or out of the State Fifteen Pounds, and Five Pounds if 5 miles from Baltimore. JAMES HUTCHINGS.

P. S. All Maſters of Veſſels are warned at their peril from carrying him away.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Union townſhip, Berks county, 48 miles from Philadelphia, 10 from Reading, on the road leading from Coneſtogoe Valley to Reading, containing 167 acres of good land, ſuppoſed to be about 100 acres cleared, 10 whereof is meadow, and conveniency for making 30 or 40 acres more, having a large never-failing ſtream of water running thro' the whole; a new dwelling-houſe, a barn, and lies convenient to ſeveral mills. The terms of ſale will be low. For further information, apply to CADWALLADER EVANS, adjoining the premiſes, SAMUEL JACKSON, in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia.

§ WILLIAM SAVERY, jun.

Likewiſe a FARM adjoining it, with near the ſame quantity of land, good buildings, meadow, &c. Apply as above.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Definitive Articles of peace and friendſhip, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majeſty, were concluded and ſigned at Paris on the 3d day of September, 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of the ſaid United States and of His ſaid Britannic Majeſty, duly and reſpectively authoriſed for that purpoſe, which definitive articles are in the words following:

[*See Pennſylvania Gazette*, No. 2790.]

And we, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, having ſeen and duly conſidered the definitive articles aforeſaid, did, by a certain article, under the ſeal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the ſame, and every part and clauſe thereof, engaging and promiſing that we would ſincerely and faithfully perform and obſerve the ſame, and never to ſuffer them to be violated by any one, or tranſgreſſed in any manner, as far as ſhould be in our power.

And being ſincerely diſpoſed to carry the ſaid articles into execution, truly, honeſtly and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, We have thought proper, by theſe preſents, to notify the premiſes to all the good citizens of theſe States, hereby enjoining all bodies of magiſtracy, legiſlative, executive and judiciary, all perſons bearing office, civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all others, the good citizens of theſe ſtates, of every vocation and condition, that, *reverencing thoſe ſtipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that fœderal bond, by which their exiſtence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith, which is every man's ſureſt guide, within their ſeveral offices, juriſdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the ſaid definitive articles, and every clauſe and ſentence thereof, ſtrictly and completely.*

Given under the ſeal of the United States. Witneſs his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, our Preſident, at Annapolis, this 14th day of January, 1784, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States of America, the eighth.

BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

January 14, 1784.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, Nine States being preſent, that it be and it is hereby earneſtly recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, to provide for the reſtitution of all eſtates, rights and properties, which have been confiſcated, belonging to real Britiſh ſubjects; and alſo of the eſtates, rights and properties, of perſons reſident in diſtricts which were in the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November 1782, and the 14th day of January, 1784, and who have not borne arms againſt the ſaid United States; and that perſons of any other deſcription, ſhall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein remain twelve months, unmoleſted in their endeavours to obtain the reſtitution of ſuch their eſtates, rights and properties, as may have been confiſcated; and it is alſo hereby earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral States, to reconſider and reviſe all their acts or laws regarding the premiſes, ſo as to render the ſaid laws or acts perfectly conſiſtent, not only with juſtice and equity, but with that ſpirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the bleſſings of peace, ſhould univerſally prevail: And it is hereby alſo earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral States, that the eſtates, rights and properties of ſuch laſt mentioned perſons, ſhould be reſtored to them, they refunding to any perſons, who may be now in poſſeſſion, the bona fide price (where any has been given) which ſuch perſons may have paid, on purchaſing any of the ſaid lands, rights or properties, ſince the confiſcation.

Extract of a letter, dated October 14, 1783, *from a gentleman in Amſterdam to his friend in this city.*

"Our eyes turn themſelves with attention to the new empire where you are now reſiding. We deſire to know if new lights are thrown upon the great cauſe of liberty, and the means for improving it. Which of the States is moſt likely to preſerve domeſtic peace and tranquility within itſelf, and is beſt prepared to defend itſelf againſt external violence? In which of them are a ſenſe of religion and the practice of virtue moſt prevalent? Where is the greateſt freedom of worſhipping according to the conſcience of individuals? Where is it allowed to have ſchools for teaching any other language than that of the country? Where are the titles of houſes and lands moſt ſafe to the purchaſers? How are the new lands diſpoſed of? Are they ſold by the State to which they belong, or are they ſettled upon by people as they pleaſe? Do theſe people acquire a right by ſuch ſettlements, or do they hold "*Vi Poſſeſſionis*," ſo that the right may be on one ſide, and the poſſeſſion on the other? Theſe are queſtions frequently mentioned in the letters to us from *Germany*.

"There are great inclinations in favour of the State where you be. But we have accounts of the government being a very uncommon one, and that it is to be changed every ſeven years. Mr. Van ———, who hath lately returned to us, ſaith there are great diviſions on this account. He mentioneth one circumſtance that is judged extraordinary here, that is to ſay; that thoſe who have the power in their hands want to have the government altered; and that thoſe who are out of power want it to continue. Surely, if this be the caſe, you muſt be among a virtuous people; and if they do not quarrel among themſelves, they muſt arrive to be a great and moſt reſpectable State.—I deſire to be particularly inſtructed upon this point; for the general opinion in our parts of *Europe* is ſo favourable to *Pennſylvania*, the peaceable and political character of which was ſo high before the war, as you know, that nothing can prevent its having a clear preferrence in the judgment and affections of ſuch as chuſe to remove to *America*, but apprehenſions about its government and internal diſputes.

"Another thing Mr. Van ——— relateth, that is very ſurprizing. He aſſureth, that government employeth a Printer, for the purpoſe of publiſhing all the public papers and documents iſſued by authority, and alſo all the cenſures, reflections and libels, that are offered to him againſt the meaſures of adminiſtration, and the public and private characters of the perſons concerned in it.

"Is he not miſtaken? What was the reaſon of ſo ſingular an inſtitution? What advantage is it attended with? You know how ſtrict all the governments in *Europe* are upon this point, and the placart lately publiſhed here. Does it not lead to ſedition, and faction, and a weakening of the operations of government? What effects hath it produced, or is likely to produce in future?

"We have heard a good deal of the government of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*. In what reſpects do they differ from the reſt? What is the general price and quality of the lands there? If it would not be too troubleſome, we ſhould wiſh to have a delineation of all the States, reſpecting government, laws, ſoil, trade, commodities, &c. We judge a firm and extenſive empire is riſing there, if the people are as wiſe in peace, as they were in war. What a peace have they obtained, and what an one are another people obliged to ſubmit to!"

Sunday morning a fire broke out at a houſe near the White Horſe Tavern, in Cheſnut ſtreet, and quickly communicated to the two adjoining, but was happily extinguiſhed by the activity of the inhabitants; not, however, without doing conſiderable injury to the roofs and other parts. Some people were much hurt by the fall of a piece of timber from one of the damaged houſes.

Wedneſday laſt died, in this city, Doctor Hugh Martin, whoſe ſucceſs in the cure of cancers had rendered him juſtly celebrated throughout the continent.

PROPOSALS for eſtabliſhing another Bank by ſubſcription in the city of Philadelphia, by the name of

The BANK of *Pennſylvania*.

THE utility of the Bank of North-America, eſtabliſhed in this city, has been ſo manifeſt, as to induce the ſubſcribers to offer to their fellow-citizens the following plan for raiſing another, as nearly ſimilar to it as ſhall be found proper, in order that the benefits ariſing therefrom may be extended to a greater length than one inſtitution of that kind can be expected to reach to.

The PLAN.

1ſt. The ſhares of the ſaid Pennſylvania Bank ſhall conſiſt of Four Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars each.

2d. So ſoon as 700 ſhares ſhall be ſubſcribed for, the ſubſcribers ſhall be called together, to conſided of and agree to a conſtitution for the ſaid Bank, chooſe a Preſident and Directors, and do all other things that ſhall be neceſſary previous to the opening the Bank.

3. At ſuch meeting, and all other meetings of the Stockholders, all queſtions ſhall be decided by a majority of voices, in the following manner, viz. Every perſon ſubſcribing or holding one or more ſhares of the ſtock ſhall have one or more voices, according to his number of ſhares, provided the number of ſhares ſo held by him does not exceed 20; but no ſubſcriber or ſtockholder ſhall ever have more than 20 voices, be the number of his ſhares ever ſo many.

We, the ſubſcribers, favoring the inſtitution of the Bank of Pennſylvania, do hereby promiſe and engage to to take on our accounts the reſpective number of ſhares to our names affixed, and to pay the amount thereof to the Preſident and Directors, in order to enable them to open the ſaid Bank, within one month after the conſtitution ſhall be agreed to by the ſubſcribers, according to the foregoing plan. *Witneſs our hands, Jan.* 19. 1784.

PARTY SPIRIT.

THOU quinteſſence of the devil, thou ſpurious execrable offſpring of infernal dæmons, who art a compound of luſt, envy, malice and revenge; by thy inſtigation, every ſpecies of villainy, ſuch as perjury, bribery, oppreſſion and fraud are perpetrated; thou haſt deſtroyed the peace of nations, thou has made ſlaughter houſes of the moſt flouriſhing empires and kingdoms, the traces of thy cloven feet are viſible throughout the vaſt regions of the eaſtern world. Art thou yet unſatiated with the miſery, the blood and carnage of millions, and comeſt thou, impregnated with thy infernal qualities, to peaceful America? Is it thy purpoſe to rank her with thoſe whom thou haſt reduced to irrecoverable vaſſalage? Muſt inſatiable luſt for lawleſs power and ſordid emolument be eternally the object of thy purſuit? Forbid it Pennſylvania, forbid it America, Oh! Heavens forbid it! But deſcend thou heaven born VIRTUE, thou celeſtial dove! Come with the olive branch of internal peace, accompanied with thy choiceſt retinue, viz. honor, diſintereſtedneſs, moderation, juſtice and patriotiſm; come with all thy ſhining train of civil bleſſings, that LIBERTY, thy inſeparable conſort, may be eſtabliſhed, that wealth may flow under thy benign influence, and every means of happineſs be tranſmitted to poſterity.

Poplar grove, Jan. 15, 1784. ANTIPARTY.

*** The Piece ſigned by ISAAC AUSTIN, in Anſwer to a Publication in the Freeman's Journal, of Wedneſday, the 14th Inſtant, came to Hand too late for this Day's Paper.

*** *The Proceedings of the Council of Cenſors on the Report of the Committee appointed to report thoſe Articles of the* CONSTITUTION *which are defective, and the Alterations and Amendments, handed to us by a Subſcriber, will be publiſhed in a Poſtſcript this Afternoon, about Four o'Clock.*

THE Street Commiſſioners find, that Letting out the Streets to be cleaned by individuals, for the benefit of the Manure, has not had the wiſhed for effect: They therefore propoſe to employ a number of SCAVENGERS, for the enſuing year, that will rake up and haul away the filth and dirt, as often as neceſſary to keep the Streets clean. Perſons who incline to undertake the ſame, are deſired to give in their Propoſals to ſaid Commiſſioners, at the Court-Houſe, on Tueſday and Friday evenings, before the 13th day of February next.

January 16, 1784.

NEW-YORK, *January* 15.

Tueſday afternoon as a ferry-boat was coming from Poules-Hook with paſſengers for this city, it unfortunately got between two cakes of ice, which ſo damaged it, that when they ſeparated, it ſoon after ſunk, leaving the people in the water to ſtruggle for life; a cake of ice cloſe at hand afforded them a temporary relief; the North river eddy ſetting in round the battery, carried them into Eaſt river, where, getting into the ebb tide, they were carried out into Bay.—All the ſlips being full of ice, it was with much difficulty, that two or three ſmall boats were got out to attempt their relief—but the large fields of ice at that moment in motion, rendered every effort of the boatmen fruitleſs, and cut off every proſpect of deliverance from their miſerable anxious ſituation, but by death—till the river being ſomewhat free of ice, a boat, manned with hardy ſoldiers, went in purſuit of them, braving every danger, and perſevering through every difficulty—To the inexpreſſible joy, though contrary to the expectation of the town, they returned juſt at dark (having been almoſt to the Narrows) and reſcued from the jaws of death ſeven of the unfortunate people—the other, a Negroe man, periſhed with cold; among the number ſaved, are Mr. Walter Buchanan of Morris-Town, Mr. Laboyteaux, and Mr. Thompſon of this city, and we are happy to inform the public that they are all doing very well—To the ſpectators the ſight was truly diſtreſſing, to behold our fellow creatures upon the verge of death, invoking our aſſiſtance in vain, and experiencing the moſt torturing anxiety of mind, between the hopes of being ſaved and the dread of entering the immutable ſtate of eternity.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

THAT commodious TAVERN, PLANTATION and FERRY, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the river Chriſtiana, in New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, on the great road leading from Annapolis to Philadelphia, about five miles from New-Caſtle, and one half mile from Wilmington. The ſituation of the place being ſo public, renders it needleſs to be more explicit than to inform, that there are about 30 acres of excellent marſh meadow, and about 20 acres of arable land, with ſtabling, outhouſes, &c. compleat. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, Wilmington.

January 19, 1784. § PETER JAQUET, jun.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of REBECCA STEEL, deceaſed, by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame immediately; and all thoſe, who have any accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ MARY BARTRAM, Executrix.

Cheſter county, December 27, 1783.

WHEREAS JOHN TAYLOR hath by art and ſtratagem taken the advantage of me, the ſubſcriber, by getting me to ſign a note for twenty five pounds, and got another perſon to ſign with me, payable to him, or order: Now as I had no value or conſideration for the ſame, I am determined not to pay it, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled by due courſe of law; and hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment thereon.

¶ WILLIAM HILL.

WHEREAS a moſt ſcandalous and baſe advertiſment hath been publiſhed in this paper by a certain William Hill, ſetting forth, that I have artfully obtained a note of hand of Twenty-five Pounds, as alſo a ſum of money for which he ſaith he has not received any value; if the ſaid William Hill is not paſt all grace, he will bluſh at my inſerting the value he hath received for the ſaid note, a value which is not in his power to reſtore, but by his artifice and others, prevailed on me to accept of the paltry ſum and note, which the law muſt compel him to pay to the much injured § JOHN TAYLOR.

York-Town Goal, December 22, 1783.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, the following perſons, viz.

ANDREW WARD, on the 15th day of November laſt paſt, who confeſſed that he is a ſervant to a certain Mr. Samuel Oſburn, of Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtrait limbed, ſhort brown hair, an Engliſhman born, and about 35 years old; his apparel can ſcarce be deſcribed, as they are altogether rags.

WILLIAM M'DAVID, alias WILLIAM DONALDSON, who was committed on the ſecond day of September laſt paſt, and ſince committed, confeſſed that he is a ſervant to a certain Mr. Henry Brown, of Baltimore county, in Maryland; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, and ſays that he was born in St. Chriſtophers; had on, when committed, an old ſmall wool hat, a brown home made over jacket, a green broadcloth under jacket, and a pair of leather breeches, ſays he is about 34 years of age.

JENNY, a Negroe Woman, who was committed on the 24th day of November laſt paſt, ſays that ſhe was made a purcheſe of by a certain James Smith, of Hopewell townſhip, York county, from Mr. James Barnet, of Talbot county, Maryland; ſhe is a ſtout wench, and ſays ſhe is about 40 years of age.

Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come, on or before the 28th day of January next, and pay the charges on them, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their fees, by

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the ESTATE of HUGH SEEDS, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid, by § MARY SEEDS, Executrix.

To be SOLD or LETT,

The following TRACTS of LAND, on reaſonable Terms, by the ſubſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, between Potts-Town and Coventry Forge, two miles from Potts-Town and 36 from Philadelphia, containing 101 acres, whereon are a ſtone dwelling houſe, an excellent ſpring houſe, and a good log barn; there is on ſaid place, about 9 acres of meadow watered by a never-failing ſtream, and 4 acres more may be made with very little expence; there are about 68 acres of cleared land, and the remainder is well timbered, all under good fence.

A Plantation, ſituated in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the Egypt road, about 21 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 85 acres, whereon are a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe; there are on ſaid place, 12 acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is well watered, a young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, about 20 acres of woodland, the remainder is excellent arable land, all under good fence.

A Tract of Land, ſituated in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, on the Durham and Stump roads, about 33 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Major William Hart, containing 50 acres, all under good fence; whereon are a new ſtone houſe 40 feet ſquare, and two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole, a kitchen and ſtabling, very ſuitable for a tavern, with a ſtore thereunto belonging, and a good well of water near the kitchen door. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Dec. 24. ctf. JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

BANK of *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 12, 1784.

At a meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS this day,

RESOLVED, That a ſubſcription ſhall be opened at the Bank, on the firſt day of February next, and continue until One Thouſand additional ſhares ſhall be ſubſcribed.

That the price of each new ſhare ſhall be Five Hundred Dollars, and the amount of ſuch ſhares ſhall be added to the preſent capital of the Bank, ſo as to form one common ſtock; which ſhall be the property of the ſeveral Stockholders, in proportion to the number of their reſpective ſhares, and without regard to the ſum paid for ſuch ſhares at the time of the ſubſcription; and that in every caſe the money ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

GEORGE MEADE,

HAS removed his Compting-houſe to Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to his Dwelling-houſe, juſt above the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he has for SALE,

Green TEA,
White and Brown Havanna SUGARS, in Boxes,
Sherry and Teneriffe WINES, in Pipes and Quarter-caſks,
A few caſks of ſhell'd ALMONDS,
German STEEL, in Faggots,
Jamaica RUM, in Puncheons, remarkably ſtrong.

ALSO,

A ſmall Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and
A Quantity of MEDICINES, aſſorted,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or a ſhort credit. Jan. 13, 1784. 2 m.

THE abſolute neceſſity of cloſing the affairs of the late Houſe of GEORGE MEADE, and Co. induces the ſubſcriber to remind thoſe who are indebted thereto to ſettle their accounts in a ſhort time, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney.

Jan. 13, 1784. GEORGE MEADE.

At the late dwelling-houſe of CHARLES READ, deceaſed, in Eveſham, on Second Day, the 23d day of next month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to SALE, by public VENDUE,

1ſt. A LOT of CEDAR SWAMP, on Suceamaunk, about one mile from Johannes Phifer's, in Eveſham, containing about 9 acres, a conſiderable part of which is green and growing: The whole may be divided into two or more lots, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers.

2d. A PLANTATION, adjoining lands of Adonijah Peacock and thoſe late Benjamin Thomas's, in the ſame townſhip, containing about 300 acres of upland, meadow and ſwamp, on which are a dwelling-houſe and weaver's ſhop, about 15 acres of it are cleared, and moſt of it in fence.

3d. A Dwelling-houſe, Work ſhop, and Lot of about 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands late Benjamin Thomas's, thoſe of John Torr, and the laſt mentioned plantation, bounding on the great road from Landing Bridge to Egg-Harbour.

4th. Alſo to be ſold in a private way, as ſoon as it may ſuit a purchaſer, by agreement with the ſubſcribers, a valuable Dwelling-houſe, Barn, Stables, and many other convenient Out-houſes, with a valuable Griſt and Saw-mill; all ſituate where Ætna Furnace formerly ſtood, contiguous to each other, being the late homeſteads of the deceaſed. There are upwards of 100 acres of tillable land and meadow cleared, and a thriving orchard of young bearing apple-trees, chiefly good grafted fruit; the mill ſtreams are ſufficient and durable; there are a quantity of pine land, ſufficient to ſupply the ſaw-mill, a good tan-yard, bark-mill and currying-ſhop are appurtenant, and ſeveral improving out-ſettlements with ſome cleared lands, which brings in an annual rent, are thereon. The tan-yard and a few acres of ground may be ſold ſeparate, if it ſhould beſt ſuit purchaſers.

5th. And alſo a large tract of Pine Land, with another ſaw-mill, in good order, about a mile below the laſt, on the ſame ſtreams of water, with an additional one; it adjoins the lands laſt deſcribed. On this tract are not only a dwelling-houſe near the mill, but ſeveral out-ſettlements, with a parcel of cleared lands, one with a young bearing apple orchard, improving into farms.

Before the ſale, a ſurvey is intended to be made of all neceſſary parts, ſo as to fix the quantity of each tract, and a plan laid down to repreſent the ſame; which, with the lands, &c. may be viewed by any perſon inclining to purchaſe, on application to JOHN BARZILLAI or WILLIAM BRANNIN, who are well acquainted therewith. The payments will be made as convenient as poſſible. Attendance will be given by, and a good title may be expected from, ANN READ, Executrix, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Executor.

1ſt Month 7th, 1783. ¶ 4 w.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 30th inſtant,

A SMALL PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, Philadelphia county, containing 27 acres and an half, about four miles and an half from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of James Worrell and Aaron Hibbert; there are on ſaid place, a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the ſame, a log barn, alſo a never-failing ſpring of water hard by the houſe, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe over the ſame; there are alſo on ſaid premiſes about 7 acres of woodland, 4 acres of mowing meadow, and the remainder tillable ground; ſaid place lies on Marſhall's road. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the day of ſale.

January 8, 1784. § WILLIAM TYSON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM EVANS, Eſq; late of the townſhip of Vincent, county of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bills, bonds, notes, book-debts or otherwiſe, are hereby once more deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber hereof, in Vincent townſhip, and county aforeſaid, before the 15th day of February next, to prevent further coſt, and thoſe who neglect may depend that they will be dealt with according to law, without favor ſhewn to any; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe once more deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted for payment, by

ROBERT RALSTON,
Jan. 10, 1784. § OWEN THOMAS, } Executors.
WILLIAM ROGERS,

Bank of *North-America*,

JANUARY 5, 1784.

THE Directors of the Bank having declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the Half Year, ending the 1ſt Inſtant. The ſame will be paid at the Bank to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th Inſtant.

N. B. The Printers on the Continent are requeſted to give this Advertiſement a Place in their Papers.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling, at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet *(Price One Dollar)*

The MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK:

For thoſe who are, and for all who wiſh to be, PHYSICIANS:
Containing a ſhort but plain Account of the Symptoms, Cauſes and Methods of Cure, of the Diſeaſes incident to the Human Body; including ſuch as require SURGICAL TREATMENT:
Together with the Virtues and Doſes of *Medicinal Compoſitions* and *Simples*.
Extracted from the beſt Authors, and digeſted into Alphabetical Order

BY JOHN ELLIOT, M. D.

Alſo, juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at ſaid BELL's Book-Store, *(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)*

A *CATALOGUE*:

Conſiſting of ſeveral hundred Volumes of new and old Medical, Surgical and Chemical Works, lately imported, and now ſelling at Bell's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; with the loweſt Price printed to each Book. §

Waterford townſhip, on Cooper's creek, New-Jerſey, Jan. 12.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 27th of December laſt, A Negroe Man, named SAMBO, about 33 years of age, has very thick lips, ſpeaks ſomewhat broken, and has a very large ſcar on his forehead; he had on when he went away, a homeſpun round jacket, of a twilled mixed cloth, a ſtriped under jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, tied with ſtrings at the knees, a pair of black and white mixed ſtockings, and a pair of almoſt new ſhoes, with double ſoals and hob-nails, two hats, one a large French hat, the other round, alſo an oznabrig ſhirt, marked S in the boſom. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid Negroe, and ſecure him in any goal within the United States, and give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the ſum of FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by § ISAAC HORNER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 5th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about 10 years old, 13 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, no brand nor mark, with ſaddle and bridle. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to me, at the ſign of General Wayne, in Fifth-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, paying charges, may have him again, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date.

Jan. 13, 1784. ¶ WILLIAM ALLISON.

CAME to Mr. Iſaac Snowden's place, near the Lower Ferry road, on the 6th of December laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, and has no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away by the 1ſt of February next, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, to pay expences, by the ſubſcriber,

Jan. 10, 1784. ¶ MICHAEL SHAFFER.

Philadelphia, January 3. 1784.

Agreeable to an ORDER of the Hon. the Supreme Executive Council of this State, have been SOLD by the CITY AUCTIONEER, for the Benefit of the Underwriters, &c.

THE Merchandize and Materials

ſaved from the Brig PHILADELPHIA PACKET, ROBERT TORRENCE, late Maſter, which was ſtranded on the Bar of Sinepuxent, in her Paſſage from Belfaſt, bound to this Port.

The Conſignees of any Part of the Cargoe, or others therein intereſted, are deſired to produce their Claims to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE, in order to aſcertain their average Dividends. § 4 w.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1784.

THE Co-partnerſhip of M'CLENACHANS and MOORE being diſſolved by mutual Conſent, thoſe to whom they are indebted, as well as thoſe who are indebted to them, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts immediately, with BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE,

Who have for SALE,

At their STORE, on Hamilton's Wharff, the North Side of the Draw-bridge,

A large Quantity of COFFEE, in Bags,
HAVANNA SUGAR, in Boxes,
IRISH LINENS, from 15d. to 7s. per Yard,
OZNABRIGS, SAIL-TWINE, &c. &c. § 4 w.

Which they will diſpoſe of, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 29, 1783.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the ESTATE of AMOS STRETTELL, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts and have them paid; and thoſe who are indebted by mortgage, bond or book-debt, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to enable the ſubſcriber, executor to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Amos Strettell, to ſettle the accounts of ſaid eſtate. ABEL JAMES.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms,

And the Conditions of Payment made eaſy,

SIX thouſand acres of patented LAND, in general very good, ſituate about 30 miles above Sunbury, in Penn's Valley, Northumberland county, through which runs a ſtream of water, called Spring Creek, and has ſeveral good ſituations for Mills. Enquire of THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtat of WALTER GOODMAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that payment may be made, by

SARAH GOODMAN, Executrix,
Philad. Dec. 29, 1783. ABEL JAMES, } Executors.
WILLIAM PARR, }

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſtable of Robert Carſon' of the city of Philadelphia, a young bay MARE, with a ſwitch tail, has neither brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, was never ſhod, riſing four years old, lately trimmed under the bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to Robert Carſon, or the owner, living in Red Lion hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN TOPPIN.

For BELFAST,

The Ship *Three Brothers*,
JAMES GILLIS, Maſter,
Now lying at Bright's Wharff, and will ſail as ſoon as poſſible. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, or the Captain on board.

N. B. There are on board ſaid Ship, A few healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, to be diſpoſed of. Apply as above. § *Philad. Dec.* 31, 1783.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION whereon the late Governor Denny lived, ſituated on the river Schuylkill, near and in ſight of the Falls, containing 30 acres of land, part of which ſtands high, as to command an extenſive view of the city of Philadelphia and the country adjacent, likewiſe of the river Schuylkill above and below the Falls; a large garden, orchard, and meadow of 5 acres; the houſe is a ſtone building, 42 feet front, large and convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat or tavern, having ſtables, coach-houſe, &c. &c. and an out building of ſtone, 28 by 25 feet, for a tenant, containing four rooms; the ſituation is very pleaſant, and if uſed as a tavern, will command the preference in that buſineſs to any on Schuylkill, for parties of pleaſure, being only four miles and an half, and all good road, from the city; plenty of fiſh may be caught every day during the ſeaſon, in the river, before the houſe, and a ſhad fiſhery may be made at a ſmall expence, that will produce clear of all charges, above two-thirds of the yearly rent of the whole; there is a draw well, but eight feet from the door of the dwelling-houſe, which never has leſs than eight feet of moſt excellent water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a ſcow and rope for a ferry, which may be uſed either as public or private. For terms, enquire on the premiſes, which may be entered on in March next, or Mr. JAMES HUNTER, in Philadelphia. § Dec. 24, 1783.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

HEREBY informs the PUBLIC, That his Office is in FRONT-STREET, oppoſite to the COFFEE-HOUSE, where he carries on the buſineſs of a Notary Public and Conveyancer, in all its branches.

Deeds of bargain and ſale, wills, mortgages, powers of attorney, articles of agreement and corpartnerſhip, memorials, petitions, and all other deeds and writings, are drawn up at the ſaid Du Ponceau's Office, with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch. †

Newport, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, Jan. 3.

To be RENTED,

And entered upon the 25th day of March next,

A FERRY, newly erected in ſaid place, on Chriſtiana creek, with a boat fitted for the purpoſe, diſtant four miles from the town of New-Caſtle, which makes a convenient paſſage, and will ſhorten the diſtance between the aforeſaid places ſix miles, as it is ten miles to go round either by Chriſtiana bridge or Wilmington, and will open a communication to the country round, and in particular to the ſouth-weſt end of Cheſter county, and to the Half-Way-Houſe, now called Chatham, and ſo on to Lancaſter county, and alſo meets with the approbation of the neighbours on each ſide of ſaid creek, which will render it more agreeable and beneficial to the renter; there is on ſaid premiſes, a large brick houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good dry cellar under the whole, and very ſuitable for a public houſe, alſo a large garden and yard, with a well of good water, all ſituate cloſe by where the ferry is erected. And in order to make it more convenient and advantageous to the tenant, the ſubſcriber purpoſes, if agreeable, to lett with the ſaid premiſes, a paſture field of good land, containing ten acres, now under fence, together with near ſix acres of marſh meadow, in good order, and under graſs. Any perſon inclining to rent the aforeſaid premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Newport. § THOMAS DUFF.

Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Nov. 20, 1783.

WAS taken up as a ſtray a few days paſt, a likely grey MARE, about 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable, ſuppoſed to be between 10 and 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § WILLIAM INGRAM.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Dec. 29, 1783.

WHEREAS ANNA, the Wife of the ſubſcriber, has, by her miſbehaviour and bad conduct, been the means of breaking up his family, and obliged him to part from her: Theſe are to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ ABRAHAM LANDIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a ſtout, healthy Mulattoe GIRL, about 16 years of age, and has ten years to ſerve. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county.

§ RICHARD GIBBS.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

THAT valuable PLANTATION at Piny Run, Frederick county, Maryland, whereon Capt. James Wiley now lives, on the main road leading from York-Town to Frederick-Town, 30 miles from each; containing 543 acres, about 150 of which are cleared; there are about 30 acres of meadow made, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made, and watered by good ſtreams; there are on the premiſes, a large ſquare log houſe, two ſtories high, and a convenient kitchen, where a tavern is now kept, and has been for many years paſt; at the end of the houſe is a well of excellent water, ſupplied by a never-failing ſpring; There are alſo a good barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, orchard, &c. greateſt part of the woodland is heavy timbered. The preſent tenant is to leave the place in good repair, on the firſt of April next. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS, at his ſtore, in Calvert-ſtreet, near the county wharff, in Baltimore-Town, where he has for ſale, a good aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell very low for caſh or country produce.

Alſo to be SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

A PLANTATION, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſituate on the road leading from Newark to Johnſton's Croſs-Roads, containing 120 acres, about 90 of which are cleared, the remainder well timbered woodland, about 5 acres of meadow, and 8 more may be made at a ſmall expence; there are on it, a ſmall peach and apple orchard, a good ſquare log houſe, about 20 by 30 feet, one and a half ſtory high, ſituate at the croſſing of two roads, one leading from Wilmington to Lancaſter, the other from the Head of Elk to Johnſton's Croſs-Roads, 15 miles from Wilmington, 12 from the Head of Elk, and 8 from Chriſtiana Bridge Landing. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS as above, or to Mr. THOMAS LUNN, one mile from the premiſes. c t f.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1783.

To be LETT for a number of years,

And entered on immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, ſuitable for a ſhip-yard, and for which purpoſe it hath been occupied a number of years; it is ſituate at the lower end of Kenſington, and adjoining the Three Stores, about 90 feet front on the river Delaware, and extending about 500 feet back, acroſs one public ſtreet and fronting another on the back end. Enquire of PETER BROWNE, in Front-ſtreet, the third door above Race-ſtreet, who has for SALE, a quantity of Sheathing and Drawing NAILS, and a number of ſmall ANCHORS, from one to 200 weight. § 3 w. c t f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1784. THE NUMB. 2798.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1784.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 28.

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

WE congratulate you upon the definitive treaty between The United States and *Great-Britain*, and the ratification of it, which closes the contest with the forms established by usage upon similar occasions.

These states having entered into the society of sovereign nations, a weight of duty lies on those, who are invested with the authority of each, diligently and carefully to deliberate upon the measures, by which they may be enabled, with the greatest advantage, to improve the blessing of peace.

Your wisdom, we are persuaded, will determine, that one of the most effectual means for attaining that end will be, to cultivate a spirit of union among our constituents, and a confidence in the public councils; and we rely on your prudence and attention to the welfare of the commonwealth, for a happy increase of these desirable dispositions.

GENTLEMEN,

Several national affairs of importance have occurred to us, upon which we have written to our Delegates. Some of them require the exertion of your authority without loss of time, particularly the late Proclamation of his *Britannic* Majesty, and we shall be pleased if our sentiments meet with your approbation. Copies of the letters will be communicated by the Secretary. He will also deliver to you letters from the President of Congress, of the 23d of *December*, and the 14th of *January*----from the Delegation, of the 30th of *December*, and 13th of *January*---from the Governor of *Connecticut*, of the 15th, and from General *Armand*, of the 25th of *November*----and from Mr. *de Creveceur*, of the 23d of *December*.

The advancement of the revenue, by ways that shall be most easy to the people, demands immediate and serious consideration. The experience of other countries, and the example of some of these states, point out the propriety of further imposts upon imported merchandizes. This arrangement is reconcileable to that smallness of port charges and simplicity of customs, which are of so much consequence to commerce, and also to the intercourse with the other states, which cannot be too assiduously promoted. The excise may be rendered more productive. Duties on several articles that might be enumerated appear to us adviseable. By such regulations, we apprehend very beneficial and reasonable contributions might be procured from those who are able to afford them, and in a manner the most convenient, and the burthens upon land-holders and the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens be alleviated. We think it unnecessary to repeat some other observations relating to revenue, that have been mentioned in former messages. If adequate funds are appropriated, so that prompt and exact payments can be made, the interest of loans may, with entire satisfaction to lenders, become more moderate, to the great relief of the state. The Bank, perhaps, may in time facilitate operations of this kind. When public credit shall have acquired stability, by a firm adherence to sound principles of policy, regularity and justice, with their salutary influences, may pervade the whole administration of government.

A due order, and accurate method in preparing all our products in the best manner for exportation, are absolutely necessary for recommending them abroad.

The conveyance and transportation of commodities from one place to another, with the least trouble and expence, are objects that claim the strictest regard. Roads towards the western and northern frontiers are much wanted.

It might be of use, if the laws respecting insolvent traders and dealers were so altered, that an equitable distribution might be made of their effects among their creditors, saving the right of mortgagees and landlords, and a permanent rule be fixed as to the release of their persons.

Counterfeiters of the papers called checks, and also of any certificates issued by the state, should be exemplarily punished. Suitable provision has not been yet made against theft of such property.

The Admiralty jurisdiction admits of very advantageous alterations. It is of moment, that, at this early period of our independence, we should become known to foreigners as a people, among whom they are sure, in all their concerns, of ample protection, and of an effectual, cheap and speedy administration of justice.

No authority has been vested in Council, for carrying into execution the treaties of amity and commerce between The United States and other powers, as far forth as occurrences may happen within this state, where the exercise of such authority may be required.

It is our most earnest wish, that the General Assembly may always cherish and patronize, in a very distinguished manner, that basis of *Pennsylvanian* commerce----Agriculture.

By their assistance, the useful discoveries that have been or shall be made in countries longer settled may soon be introduced, and be generally communicated, that otherwise might remain little known here for ages to come. The ingenious and learned gentlemen who compose the Philosophical Society, we are assured, would rejoice to execute the generous designs of the Legislature, and would faithfully apply and account for any sums of money that should be committed to their management for these purposes.

Another great encouragement of agriculture would be afforded, by rendering purchases of land more safe. This might in a considerable degree be accomplished, by quieting possessions after a reasonable term of years, and by having the records in all the public offices kept in a manner easy to be prescribed, so that a title could be readily traced thro' them. Under a law, passed the 7th of *July*, 1759, duplicates were made of a great number of papers in the Secretary's and Surveyor-General's offices, for rendering real estates more secure. It seems worthy the consideration of the legislature, how these valuable records should be preserved, and whether the collection should be continued.

If to the natural advantages of this state be added the habits of industry, frugality and temperance, her prospects will be very favorable. These are not only private virtues, contributing to the happiness of individuals: They are public benefits, contributing to the happiness of a society. It is the combination of these qualities, that must determine whether trade shall enrich and strengthen, or impoverish and weaken----that is to cause the production and exportation of native commodities to bear a due proportion to our imports---that leads to a correction of errors concerning mechanics and manufacturers, those necessary members in the body of a community-- and that tends so directly to diffuse vigour throughout a government.

The cases in which the inestimable writ of *Habeas Corpus* is to issue, and the mode of obtaining and proceeding upon it, should be ascertained with all possible precision, so that no doubts, delays or difficulties may obstruct that relief which it ought to yield.

It seems proper, also, that the duties of Grand Juries should be more expresly defined.

The acts relating to elections require a revision; and many and great amendments still remain to be made in those for regulating the militia.

GENTLEMEN,

It is much to be desired, that the system of our jurisprudence may receive every improvement we can give it, as soon as such a work can be accomplished. Constancy in the laws, the preservation of domestic concord, order and tranquility, and a strength sufficiently prepared for defence against injuries, are essential to the happiness of a state. They are also the foundations of a reputation, that invites an accession of ingenious and industrious people from other parts of the world, to share in the blessings, of which such a character offers them an assurance.

Every citizen of *Pennsylvania*, therefore, who respects his own interest, the welfare of his family, or the prosperity of his country, will desire and endeavour, that the vast importance of these subjects may be perfectly understood, and religiously regarded.

From the measures of your honorable House, Gentlemen, we trust, they will derive a recommendation and sanction.

JOHN DICKINSON.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER,
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1784.

Mr. Peale's ingenious representation of paintings having been prevented by an unfortunate accident, a number of citizens, desirous of testifying their regard for his particular merit on this occasion, and of shewing their zeal and attachment to the glorious cause of the intended celebration, have agreed to raise a sum by subscription to renew the exhibition.

It is presumed, from the very rapid and generous manner in which gentlemen have already subscribed, that a sufficient sum will be raised in the course of a day or two, to compleat the work.

N. B. It may not be amiss to observe, Mr. Peale's generosity was such, that he had it in contemplation to renew the paintings at his own expence.

There is to be no display of rockets or other fire-works.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franks is appointed to take charge of a Triplicate of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great-Britain, with the ratification of Congress. That gentleman will embark the first good opportunity for Europe, to deliver his charge to the American Commissioners.

We have authority to assure the public, that the subscription for erecting a Bank, by the name of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is very rapidly filling.

*** Mr. AUSTIN's Address to the Public, and a number of Advertisements, are omittted this Week, for Want of room, but shall appear in our next.

*** LOST at the late fire in Chestnut-street, two large new Fire Buckets, without any painting or name on them. The person who has them in possession is requested to return them to WILLIAM MOULDER.

RICHMOND (Virginia) January 10.

Early on Tuesday morning last we had several flashes of lightning and claps of thunder, to the no small astonishment of the hearers; and about the middle of the day it grew remarkably misty, but was in a short time cleared away by a violent gust of wind and rain, which blew down several chimnies; since which we have had a very sudden thaw, the river has risen considerably, many of the bridges on Chickahominy rendered impassable, and we have now as cold weather as has been felt here for several winters past.

BALTIMORE, January 20.

Paragraph from a late London Paper.

"The declaration containing the ultimatum of Russia, has been answered by the Porte in a most masterly style. After animadverting on the encroaching spirit of the court of Petersburgh, the Porte proceeds to invalidate the claims of the Empress to the Crimea, and to expose the wantonness of power which induced her imperial majesty to claim the Black Sea, with the isles of Taman and Cuba.---What pretension or right (says the replication of the Porte) can her imperial majesty have to territories, annexed for ages to the dominion of the Porte? Would such claims on any part of the Russian empire not be instantly resisted? and can it be presumed that the Sublime Porte, however desirous of peace, will acquiesce in what ambition may term policy, but what justice and equity would term usurpation? What Northern power hath the Porte offended? Whose territories have the Ottoman troops invaded? In the country of what prince is the Turkish standard displayed? Content with the boundaries of empire assigned by God and his prophet, the wishes of the Porte are for peace: but if the court of Russia be determined in her claims, and will not recede without an acquisition of territory which does not belong to her---appealing to the world for the justice of the proceeding, the Sublime Porte must prepare for war, relying on the decrees of Heaven, and confident of the interposition of the prophet of prophets, who will protect his faithful followers in the hour of difficulty."

NEW-YORK, January 24.

The brig Richard, Capt. Denniston, from North-Carolina, dragged her anchor in the storm on Monday, and came ashore on Staten Island, at the Watering Place. All her hands much frost-bitten.

The schooner John and Frederick, from Havannah, is also ashore at Princes Bay, bilged.

We are informed, that the French packet L'Courier de Port Louis, Capt. Tuvache, bound to this port, is unfortunately cast away in the late severe gale of wind, and that some of the people have perished with the extreme cold.

The ship Julius Cæsar, Capt. Lee, from Cadiz, bound to Newbury-Port, was cast away the first inst. on the back of Cape-Cod, where she went to pieces.

The ship Revolution, Capt. Lapell, from Amsterdam, bound to Boston, was likewise cast away on Plumb-Island, off Newbury, about the first instant.

The brig Peace and Plenty, Capt. Callahan, from London for Boston, is also ashore at the same place; but it is expected she will be got off, and most of the cargoe saved.

The sloop Randolph, Capt. Lyon, from Jamaica, was driven ashore on the West Bank. The vessel and cargoe is lost, and five of the hands are said to have perished.

A PERSON is WANTED, who will undertake to manage a good farm, with a great quantity of best watered meadow, on rent or on shares, and whose wife has been used to a dairy, and will undertake to manage, in the best manner, the milk of ten or twelve cows, &c.

Also, a single MAN is WANTED, to tend a small grist-mil and saw-mill, and other work on the premises, in Berks county For terms, enquire of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties near Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Januuary 17, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Grist-mill, Saw-mill, large and commodious Dwelling-house, and other necessary Buildings, together with about 70 acres of good Land; it being on Connewago creek, seven miles from York-Town, and belonging to the estate of William Love, deceased.

JOHN LOVE, and ELISHA KIRK, Executors.

TO BE LETT,

A PLACE on Frankford road, about four miles from the city, containing about 20 acres. On said place is a new two story stone house and kitchen, stone barn and stabling; also a log house, shed, hog-pen, cyder-mill and press, a good well, a young orchard, with fruits of all kinds, and meadows. Said place would suit very well to carry on any public business, being so near a public road, or for a gentleman's country seat, and would be lett for some years. Possession can be given by the 12th of March next. Enquire of GEORGE SEITZ, taylor, living in Water-street, between Arch and Market-streets, near the Old Ferry.

N. B. Likewise to be lett, for some years, A LOT on Vine-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. ¶

To be LETT on Ground-rent for ever,

TWENTY-SEVEN LOTS of GROUND, of 20 feet front each, situate partly on Second-street, continued in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and partly on Pegg-street, leading out of the said Second into Front-street continued, near the north side of the new bridge. As all the said lots run into the middle of Pegg's Run, and lie near the New-Market, on Callowhill, they suit tanners, skin-dressers, &c. For terms, apply to SAMUEL GARRIGUES, at the corner of Elm and Third-streets, or at PETER MILLER's Office, where the plan may be seen.

The subscriber, living in YORK-TOWN,

HAS FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, situate in Manchester township, two miles from York-Town, containing about 125 acres, about 8 acres of watered meadow may be made, the upland is fertile and good, well timbered, and plenty of lime-stone: It being so pleasantly situate, and so near the town, that the purchaser may at all times be assured of its commanding a good price, and doubtless good profit, as it is well known that estates in and near towns advance in real value much faster than those at a greater distance.

Also, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, in York Town, near Codorus creek, pleasantly situate, and in a good stand for public business, either for a tavern or store, being 32 feet front, and 30 back, besides other necessary buildings, stables, &c. They will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser, and indisputable titles given, by † CALEB KIRK.

WILLIAM MURDOCH,

At the sign of the MERMAID, New-Market, Philadelphia, takes the liberty of informing the PUBLIC,

THAT he has a genteel JOB-COACH, with good horses, and a careful driver, which will be ready to wait on any Gentleman or Lady, by the day, week, month or year, or to carry them to any part of the city at any hour of the day; hoping to give satisfaction to such as will please to honor him with their commands. § Jan 26, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the first day of April next,

A MERCHANT MILL and SAW-MILL, advantageously connected, the merchant-mill having two pair of stones, one thereof is the best cullens, with three boulting cloths and chests in good order, all her water works being almost entirely new, and calculated under the newest and best construction, with plenty of water in the driest season, and laying convenient to the great road where wheat may be purchased nearly at first cost, and exportations to market at a moderate expence, and a sufficiency of country work may be had, with a steady and proper application to said business: Likewise to be lett with said mills, if required, a FARM of good land, lying contiguous thereto, with a quantity of meadow, and two excellent bearing orchards, producing a variety of fruit. Any person or persons inclining to view the same, with bringing good recommendations, may apply to the subscribers, living near said mills.

JOSEPH MACKELDUFF, and
West-Nantmill, Jan 26. SAMUEL MACKELDUFF.

N. B. It is requested of all persons that stand indebted to the estate of Samuel Mackelduff, late of the township of West-Nant-mill aforesaid, deceased, either by bill, bond, note or book-debt, to make immediate payment thereof to the subscribers, in order to evade trouble. JOSEPH MACKELDUFF, & SAMUEL MACKELDUFF, Executors.

THE Assignees of WILLIAM BROWN earnestly request all persons that are anywise indebted to the late Partnership of HART and BROWN, to make payment to SEYMOUR HART, by the 15th day of February next; those who neglect or refuse to discharge their respective debts at the time mentioned, may depend that they will be dealt with as the law directs, without further notice.

CHARLES FRENCH,
ABRAHAM KINTZING,
Philad. Jan. 26, 1784. § WILLIAM WEST.

WHEREAS the subscriber, in September last, advertised a certain Isaac Richardson, as absconding from his bail, offered One Hundred Dollars reward for securing him; but as he has since surrendered himself, these are to request that said Richardson may not be interrupted on account of said advertisement, as no reward will be paid by

January 14, 1784. § 1w. ANDREW ZEIGLER.

In the COUNCIL *of* CENSORS,

JANUARY 19, 1784.

THE order of the day being called for, Council proceeded to conſider the report of the committee on the defects and alterations of the Conſtitution: And the ſame being read the ſecond time, was

Ordered to be taken up by paragraphs.

The Report, as amended, is as follows.

YOUR committee, to whom it was referred to report "thoſe articles of the conſtitution which are de-"fective, and the alterations and amendments," beg leave to report,

That, by the conſtitution of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the ſupreme legiſlative power is veſted in one houſe of repreſentatives, choſen by all thoſe who pay public taxes.

Your committee humbly conceive the ſaid conſtitution to be in this reſpect materially defective:

1ſt. Becauſe, if it ſhould happen that a prevailing faction in that one houſe were deſirous of enacting unjuſt and tyrannical laws, there is no check upon their proceedings.

2dly. Becauſe an uncontrouled power of legiſlation will always enable the body poſſeſſing it to uſurp both the judicial and the executive authority, in which caſe no remedy would remain to the people, but by a revolution.

That by the ſaid conſtitution, the ſupreme executive power is delegated to a Council.

Your committee conceive the ſaid conſtitution to be in this reſpect materially defective:

1ſt. Becauſe the conſtant ſitting of a Council is expenſive and burthenſome.

2dly. Becauſe a numerous body of men, tho' poſſeſſed of wiſdom neceſſary for deliberation, will never poſſeſs the deciſion neceſſary for action on ſudden emergencies.

3dly. Becauſe, where a Council act either weakly or wickedly, there is no individual ſo accountable to the public, as every man ought to be in ſuch caſes.

4thly. Becauſe a ſingle man would never be able, of himſelf, to do ſuch acts, as he may perſuade a majority of his Council to concur in, and ſupport by their numbers.

5thly. Becauſe the election of the Preſident being by the joint ballot of the Council and Aſſembly, if a prevailing faction ſhould ever happen in the Aſſembly, ſo as to lead a conſiderable majority, the Preſident thus choſen will have nothing to fear from the legiſlature, and, by influencing the Council, would poſſeſs exorbitant authority, without being properly accountable for the exerciſe of it.

That, by the ſaid conſtitution, the judges of the ſupreme court are to be commiſſioned for ſeven years only, and are removable (for miſbehaviour) at any time, by the General Aſſembly.

Your committee conceive the ſaid conſtitution to be in this reſpect materially defective:

1ſt. Not only becauſe the lives and properties of the citizens muſt in a great degree depend upon the judges, but the liberties of the ſtate are evidently connected with their independence.

2dly. Becauſe, if the Aſſembly ſhould paſs an unconſtitutional law, and the judges have virtue enough to refuſe to obey it, the ſame Aſſembly could inſtantly remove them.

3dly. Becauſe, at the cloſe of ſeven years, the ſeats of the judges muſt depend on the will of the Council: Wherefore the judges will naturally be under an undue bias in favor of thoſe, upon whoſe will their commiſſions are to depend.

That great care is taken by the ſaid conſtitution to eſtabliſh a rotation in ſundry offices, which your committee humbly conceive to be improvident.

1ſt. Becauſe the hope of reappointment to office is among the ſtrongeſt incentives to the due execution of the truſt it confers.

2dly. Becauſe the ſtate is thereby neceſſarily deprived of the ſervice of uſeful men for a time, and compelled to make experiment of others, who may not prove equally wiſe and virtuous.

3dly. Becauſe the check intended by ſuch principle of rotation can be of no good effect to repreſs inordinate ambition, unleſs it were extended, ſo as to preclude a man from holding any office whatever.

4thly. Becauſe the privilege of the people in elections is ſo far infringed, as they are thereby deprived of the right of chuſing thoſe perſons whom they would prefer.

Your committee, having thus briefly ſtated the leading objections to the conſtitution, proceed, with all poſſible deference, to point out the articles they recommend to be ſtruck out, and to propoſe the amendments.

And firſt,----In the Bill of Rights, Sect. 9, that there be added, after the words "judgment of his peers,"---*of the vicinage.*

Becauſe the verification of the facts in the vicinity where they happen is one of the greateſt ſecurities to life, liberty and happineſs.

That as there is no clauſe in the bill of rights to prevent retroſpective laws being paſſed,

Your committee ſubmit the following:

Laws made to puniſh, for actions done before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, are unjuſt, tyrannical and oppreſſive, and inconſiſtent with the fundamental principles of a free government; nor ought any citizen, in any caſe, to be declared guilty of treaſon or felony by the legiſlature.

That Sect. 1 and 2 of the conſtitution be left out, and the following ſubſtituted:

The ſupreme legiſlative power within this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in two ſeparate and diſtinct bodies of men, the one to be called The Legiſlative Council, the other to be called The Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, who ſhall meet once at leaſt in every year, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, and ſhall be ſtiled The General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

In lieu of Sect. 3, we ſubmit the following:

There ſhall be a principal executive magiſtrate, who ſhall be ſtiled the Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

That Sect. 5 be altered, and ſtand amended as follows:

The freemen of this commonwealth, and their ſons, ſhall be trained and armed for its defence, under ſuch regulations, reſtrictions and exceptions, as the General Aſſembly ſhall by law direct.

Becauſe an uniformity in the conſtitution and diſcipline of the militia throughout the United States may be eſſential to its uſefulneſs; and becauſe the General Aſſembly, being the Repreſentatives of the people, will, in a point ſo eſſential to their ſecurity and happineſs, make the law conformable to the opinion of their conſtituents, and to the intereſt of the commonwealth.

That in Sect. 6, two years reſidence be inſerted, inſtead of one year.

In the room of Sect. 7, the following is ſubmitted:

The General Aſſembly of this commonwealth ſhall conſiſt of perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, to be choſen by the freemen of every city and county therein reſpectively, and no perſon ſhall be elected, unleſs he ſhall have reſided in the city or county for which he ſhall be choſen one year, immediately before the ſaid election. Nor ſhall any member, while he continues ſuch, hold any other office, except in the militia.

Sect. 8 to be left out, for the reaſons given on the principle of rotation.

The members of the Aſſembly ſhall be choſen annually by ballot, by the freemen of this commonwealth, on the ſecond Tueſday in October for ever, and ſhall meet on the fourth Monday of the ſame month. They ſhall be ſtiled The Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; ſhall have power to chuſe their Speaker, their other neceſſary officers, and the Treaſurer of the ſtate; they ſhall judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members, may expel a member, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe; they may adminiſter oaths or affirmations in examination of witneſſes, impeach ſtate criminals, and may prepare bills to be paſſed into laws: All money bills ſhall originate in the Aſſembly only, but they ſhall not, on any occaſion, annex to or blend with a money bill, any matter, clauſe or thing, not immediately relating thereto, and neceſſary for impoſing, aſſeſſing, levying or applying the taxes or ſupplies to be raiſed for the ſupport of government, or the current expences of the ſtate---but ſhall have all other powers, neceſſary for one branch of the Legiſlature of a free ſtate or commonwealth.

In Sect. 10, A quorum of the Aſſembly ſhall conſiſt of two-thirds of the whole number of members elected, but a ſmaller number ſhall have power to adjourn from day to day. The members of the Legiſlative Council and of the Aſſembly ſhall each of them (after they have choſen their Preſident and Speaker) and before they proceed to other buſineſs, take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance, and the declaration directed to be taken by the members of Aſſembly in the 10th Section of the Conſtitution.

That Sect. 11 ſtand amended as follows:

Delegates to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs, ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the future General Aſſembly, at their firſt meeting, annually, for ever. Any Delegate may be ſuperceded at any time, by the General Aſſembly appointing another in his ſtead. No man ſhall ſit in Congreſs more than three years in any term of ſix years, and no perſon, while he holds any office in the gift of Congreſs, ſhall hereafter be elected to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs.

Sect. 12, being provided for by Sect. 10, to be left out.

And Sect. 13. Inſtead of "the doors of the Houſe," to inſert *the doors of each Houſe*

That Sect. 14 be altered, and ſtand amended as follows:

The votes and proceedings of the General Aſſembly ſhall be printed weekly, during their ſitting, with the yeas and nays on any queſtion, vote or reſolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot.

We propoſe that the remainder of the ſection be left out.

Becauſe we conceive the entering the diſſent on the minutes, with reaſons, only tends to foment party-diſputes, weaken the force of the laws, and impede their execution.

Sect. 15, we humbly conceive, was always deluſory, and, if a ſecond branch is agreed to, will be rendered unneceſſary.

That ſection 16 be altered, and ſtand amended as follows:

The ſtile of the laws of this commonwealth ſhall be, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and by the authority of the ſame.*

That ſection 17 be altered as follows:

Whereas repreſentation, in proportion to the number of taxable male inhabitants, is the beſt principle which can at all times ſecure liberty, and make the voice of the people the law of the land: Therefore the General Aſſembly ſhall cauſe compleat liſts of the taxable male inhabitants in the city, and each county of the commonwealth, reſpectively, to be taken, and returned to them on or before the laſt meeting of the General Aſſembly, which ſhall be elected in the year who ſhall, in the year appoint a repreſentation in the General Aſſembly, in proportion to the number of taxables in ſuch returns, in the ratio of 1250 taxables to each repreſentative in Aſſembly, and of 2500 taxables for each repreſentative in the legiſlative council, which repreſentation ſhall continue for the enſuing ſeven years, at the end of which term a new return of the taxable male inhabitants ſhall be made, and a repreſentation agreeable thereto appointed by the ſaid General Aſſembly, and in like manner ſeptennially for ever.

And in order to prevent a too numerous repreſentation, which would be expenſive and burthenſome, the repreſentatives in Aſſembly ſhall never exceed 100 in the whole: Nor ſhall the repreſentatives in the Legiſlative Council ever exceed 50: To prevent which, the ratio ſhall be altered from time to time, as the number of taxables increaſe, ſo as to preſerve an equal repreſentation, in proportion to the taxable male inhabitants.

That Sect. 18 be altered as follows:

In order that the freemen of this commonwealth may enjoy the benefit of election as equally as may be, they ſhall meet annually, at ſuch convenient place or places within the city, and each county reſpectively, as the law may hereafter direct, and there chooſe their repreſentatives and other elective officers: And no inhabitant of this ſtate ſhall have more than one annual vote for repreſentatives in the Aſſembly and in the Legiſlative Council; nor ſhall any perſon be admitted to vote, except in the city or county in which he ſhall be an inhabitant.

That Sect. 19 be ſtruck out, and the following ſubſtituted:

To the end that the bleſſings of free and equal government may be extended and ſecured to the good people of this commonwealth, and that the laws may be more maturely conſidered, there ſhall be a Legiſlative Council, which for the preſent, and until a return is taken as heretofore directed, ſhall conſiſt of 29 perſons, who ſhall be choſen by ballot, at the time and at the places appointed for holding the elections for members of Aſſembly, and in the following proportions; that is to ſay,

The freemen of the city of Philadelphia ſhall elect	2
perſons.	
County of Philadelphia	3
Bucks	2
Cheſter	3
To ſerve for three years reſpectively.	
County of Lancaſter	
York	2
Cumberland	3
Berks	2
To ſerve for two years reſpectively.	
Northampton	2
Bedford	1
Northumberland	1
Weſtmoreland	1
Waſhington	1
Fayette	1
To ſerve for one year reſpectively.	

And at the expiration of the time for which each councillor is choſen to ſerve, the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county, ſhall reſpectively elect the ſame number of councillors for the city, and each county reſpectively, as is herein directed, to ſerve for three years, and ſo on every third year. Provided, however, that the General Aſſembly ſhall not be precluded from altering the preſent number of repreſentatives, agreeable to the principle already laid down in this conſtitution, with reſpect to the election of members of Aſſembly, in proportion to the number of male taxables in the city and each county.

The Legiſlative Council ſhall be the firſt branch of the Legiſlature: Shall have power to chuſe a Preſident, and their other neceſſary officers. The Preſident ſhall have a caſting vote on all queſtions in that body, but no other vote, except when given by ballot. All bills (except money bills) may originate in the Legiſlative Council or Aſſembly, and may be altered, amended or rejected by either. They ſhall ſit on their own adjournments; but neither the Legiſlative Council or Aſſembly ſhall have power to adjourn themſelves for a longer time than two days, unleſs by mutual conſent. They ſhall judge of the election and qualifications of their own members, may expel a member, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe.

They ſhall be a Court, with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments againſt any officer or officers of the government for miſconduct, or mal-adminiſtration in their offices, either when in office or otherwiſe (provided the impeachment ſhall be proſecuted within one year after their reſignation or removal) and ſhall take to their aſſiſtance (for advice only) the Judges of the Supreme Court; but, previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members ſhall be reſpectively ſworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the cauſe, according to the evidence: Nor ſhall their judgment extend farther than to removal from office, and diſqualification from holding or enjoying any place of honor, truſt or profit under the commonwealth; but the party ſo convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to the laws of the land.

Not leſs than two thirds of the Legiſlative Council ſhall be a quorum to do buſineſs, but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day. All vacancies which may happen by death, reſignation or otherwiſe, in the Legiſlative Council or Aſſembly, ſhall be filled up by writ from the Preſident of the one and Speaker of the other, directed to the Sheriff of the proper county or counties.

The Legiſlative Council ſhall meet at the ſame time and place with the Aſſembly, and ſhall have and enjoy all the powers neceſſary for a diſtinct branch of a free Legiſlature.

The Treaſurer of the ſtate, Truſtees of the Loan-office, Naval Officers, Collectors of Cuſtoms or Exciſe, or any part of the public revenue, Judge of the Admiralty, Attorney-General, Sheriffs and Prothonotaries, ſhall not be capable of a ſeat in the General Aſſembly or Continental Congreſs.

That Sect. 20 be left out, and the following inſerted:

The Governor ſhall be choſen annually by the freemen of this commonwealth, qualified as is required to entitle perſons to vote for members of Aſſembly, at the ſame time and place, or places, which ſhall be directed for the chooſing of their repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly where they ſhall give in their votes by ballot, and elect ſome fit perſon, who ſhall be a freeholder, and ſhall have reſided at leaſt ſeven years in the ſtate next before the time of his election; which votes ſhall be ſorted, caſt up and counted, and fair liſts, containing the names of the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, made by the ſheriffs, judges and inſpectors, in the ſame manner as is or may be directed by law for aſcertaining the members elected for the General Aſſembly; which liſts, ſigned and ſealed by the ſaid ſheriffs, judges and inſpectors, ſhall be returned by the ſheriffs into the office of the Secretary of this commonwealth days at leaſt before the time appointed by this conſtitution for the meeting of the General Aſſembly: And the ſaid Secretary ſhall, on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, lay before the General Aſſembly the ſaid returns, and the two branches together ſhall forthwith proceed to examine the ſaid returns, and the perſon having the greateſt number of votes ſhall be by them declared and publiſhed to be Governor; but if no perſon ſhall have a majority of votes, the General Aſſembly ſhall, by joint ballot, elect one perſon out of the two who had the higheſt number of votes; or if it ſhould ſo happen, that more than two perſons had an equal and higheſt number of votes, then they ſhall elect one perſon from the whole of thoſe that have ſuch equal and higheſt number of votes; and the perſon ſo elected ſhall by them be declared and publiſhed to be the Governor.

The Governor ſhall be, in virtue of his office, General and Commander in Chief of the militia, and all forces of the commonwealth, and Admiral of the navy of the ſame. He ſhall have power to convene the General Aſſembly on extraordinary occaſions; and, at his diſcretion, to grant reprieves and pardons to perſons convicted of crimes, other than thoſe that may be convicted on impeachment, or of treaſon or murder, in which caſes he may ſuſpend the execution of the ſentence, until it ſhall be reported to the legiſlature at their ſubſequent meeting, who may direct him to pardon, grant further reprieves, or carry the ſentence or ſentences into execution. He ſhall have power to appoint and commiſſionate the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Naval-Officers, Judge of the Admiralty, the Attorney-General, and all other officers, civil or military, except ſuch as ſhall be appointed by the General Aſſembly, or choſen by the people, agreeable to this conſtitution, whom he ſhall nevertheleſs commiſſionate. It ſhall be his duty to inform the General Aſſembly, at every ſeſſion, of the condition of the commonwealth, as far as it reſpects his department, and to recommend ſuch matters to their conſideration, as he ſhall think conducive to its welfare. He ſhall correſpond with the Continental Congreſs, and with the other ſtates, and tranſact the buſineſs of the ſtate with the officers of government, civil and military. He ſhall take care that the laws be duly executed, and ſhall expedite ſuch meaſures as may be reſolved upon by the General Aſſembly.

In caſe of abſence, reſignation, removal from office, or death of the Governor, the Preſident of the Legiſlative

Council shall execute all the powers vested in the Governor, until another Governor shall be chosen, or until the Governor absent, or impeached, shall return, or be acquitted: And in such case, the Legislative Council shall choose, by ballot, one of their body, to supply the place of the President, during the time he shall exercise the authority of the Governor.

All bills, which have passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, shall, before they become laws, be presented to the Governor, for his revisal: And if, upon revision, he approves thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same; but if he objects to the passing of such bill, he shall return it, together with his objections in writing, to the Council or Assembly, in whichsoever it has originated, who shall enter the said objections at large upon their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill: But if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the Legislative Council or Assembly shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of the members present, it shall have the force of a law; but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the persons voting, for or against the said bill, shall be entered on their records.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within days after it shall have been presented, the same shall be a law, unless the General Assembly shall, by an adjournment, render a return within days impracticable; it which case, the bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the legislature, after the expiration of the said days.

A secretary shall be elected by the joint ballot of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and shall be commissioned by the governor for the time being; he shall be keeper of the seals of the state, and shall, under the direction of a committee of both branches of the legislature, affix the seal to the laws, when the same shall be enacted: He shall countersign all commissions, signed by the Governor, and all orders drawn by him on the treasury of the state, for monies appropriated, as well as all marriage and tavern licences; and perform the other duties which may be enjoined him by the constitution or laws of this commonwealth: He shall keep fair records of his proceedings, to be laid before either house of the Legislature, when called for; and shall attend the Governor, or either house, when required.

That Sect. 21 be altered, and stand amended as follows:

All commissions shall be in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sealed with the state seal, signed by the Governor, or the person exercising the powers of government for the time, and attested by the Secretary.

That Sect. 22 be altered as follows:

Every officer of this commonwealth, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to impeachment by the Assembly, either in office, or at any time within 12 months after removal or resignation, for mal-administration, and all impeachments shall be before the Legislative Council, who shall hear and determine the same.

The judges of the supreme court, and of the respective courts of common pleas, shall have fixed salaries, shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold their appointments and salaries during good behaviour. They may be removed by the Governor, upon the address of the General Assembly, provided two thirds of each house agree to such address. They shall not be capable of sitting in the Continental Congress or General Assembly, nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor shall they take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

That Sect. 30 be altered as follows:

Justices of the peace shall be elected by the freeholders of each city and county respectively; that is to say, Two or more persons may be chosen for each ward, township or district, as the law shall hereafter direct, and their names shall be returned to the Governor, who shall commissionate one or more of them for each ward, township or district, so returning, for seven years, removeable by the Governor, on the address of the General Assembly: But if any city or county, ward, township or district in this commonwealth, shall hereafter incline to change the manner of appointing their Justices of the Peace, as settled in this article, the General Assembly may make laws to regulate the same, agreeable to the desire of a majority of the freeholders of the city or county, ward, township or district, so applying. No Justice of the Peace shall sit in the General Assembly, unless he first resign his commission; nor shall he be allowed to take any fees, nor any salary or allowance, except such as are or may hereafter be granted by law.

That in Sect. 31, Governor be inserted, in the room of President and Council.

That in Sect. 33, the following words be struck out, "unless altered or abolished by the future Legislature."

Because, in our opinion, the restriction should be absolute, and not subject to the will of any future General Assembly.

Sect. 34, instead of "President and Council," Governor be inserted.

Sect. 40, the words "as established by the Convention," be left out.

Sect. 42, be amended as follows:

Every foreigner, of good character, who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer land, or other real estate, and, after two years residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, except that he shall not be capable of being elected a Representative in Assembly, or in the Legislative Council, or of being elected or appointed to any office of trust, until he has resided in the state five years.

That Sect. 47 be left out.

Your committee beg leave to add, that the confused manner in which the Constitution is thrown together is justly exceptionable: At the same time to remark, that their Report will appear liable to the same objections, because they have thought it their duty to follow the Constitution in the order in which it stands, and to propose the alterations and amendments to each in the same order.

The report being considered by paragraphs, and the question—Will Council agree to the same?—being put on every paragraph, the Yeas and Nays were required on each question by Mr. Smiley and Mr. Smith, and stood as follows:

YEAS.	YEAS.
1. *Samuel Miles,*	3. *Frederick A. Muhlenberg,*
2. *Thomas Fitzsimons,*	4. *Arthur St. Clair,*
5. *Anthony Wayne,*	9. *Richard M'Allister,*
6. *James Moore,*	10. *William Irvine,*
7. *Stephen Chambers,*	11. *John Arndt,*
8. *Thomas Hartley,*	12. *David Espy.*
NAYS.	**NAYS.**
1. *Joseph Hart,*	6. *John Smiley,*
2. *Samuel Smith,*	7. *William Finley,*
3. *John Whitehill,*	8. *James Edgar,*
4. *Simon Driesbach,*	9. *John M'Dowell.*
5. *Baltzer Gehr,*	

So the different paragraphs in the report were carried in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

1st. BECAUSE the report is a manifest violation of the 47th section of the Constitution, under which we are appointed. We think it a duty we owe to ourselves and our constituents, to state fully and circumstantially the proceedings of this Council, previously to the decision of the present question, in order that our own characters may stand acquitted, and that our constituents, whose happiness, together with our own, is so intimately connected with it, may be enabled to form a proper judgment. On the 4th of December last, the Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider, "Whether there "is a necessity of amending any article of the Constitution "which may be defective; explaining such as may be "thought not clearly expressed; and of adding such as "are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people." On the 1st of January instant, the committee of the whole made report, "That some ar-"ticles of the Constitution of this commonwealth are ma-"terially defective, and absolutely require amendment," which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 2d of January, the above report was taken up for the second reading; when it was fully debated, and previously to the question being put on it, a member who voted against, and another who voted for the report, expressly and repeatedly declared (which the whole Council acquiesced in) "That the decision of this question was to determine absolutely whether a Convention was to be called or not? Upon the question being put, it appeared, that of all the members elected, there were but twelve for adopting the report, and ten who were present against it; and although the minutes of the Council say it was carried in the affirmative, yet, as the Constitution expressly requires two thirds at least of all the Censors elected, which is eighteen, to concur in proposing changes in the Frame of Government, we are warranted in saying it was determined by more than the number required, that there does not exist a necessity of making any alterations. Therefore we consider the appointment of a committee, after this, to bring in propositions for altering the form of government, and all the subsequent proceedings of the Council on this subject, as factious, illegal, and establishing an alarming precedent. We cannot suppose that an appeal to the people at large is again intended; for this Council is authorised to deliberate and determine upon the propriety of making changes. Besides, that appeal has been repeatedly made, and as often decided with unexampled unanimity in favor of the Constitution. It is also inconsistent with the idea of representation, and subversive of all legal and orderly government. If, however, this appeal be intended from the Council to its constituents, we wish it to be so stated; if to the Convention, we have already decided, by the constitutional number, that no Convention is to be called. Should good order and government be unhinged by this step, we persuade ourselves, that we have as little to fear as those who so violently urge the present measure.

2. Because we consider it as an essential principle in every constitution, that it shall not be lightly changed. Clogs and difficulties have therefore with great wisdom been thrown in the way of all attempts to change fundamental principles. In ours, the spirit of the Constitution requires, that in the course of seven years, faults of so alarming a tendency should be discovered, as to induce two thirds, at least, of all the Censors elected to concur in propositions for a change. This we conceive to be a principle essential to the preservation of any constitution whatever: Without it we shall be subject to continual fluctuations, and we fear fall into anarchy or tyranny.

3. Because we are convinced, that the same departure from the rule, which is prescribed by the Constitution for the calling of a Convention, will be perverted to authorise that Convention when assembled (by whatever means) to proceed to further and more extravagant innovations (if possible) than any of those which have been hitherto proposed, or at least avowed. If we suffer ourselves to be carried away by the tide of the party prevailing in the place where we happen at present to convene, we fear that the state may be plunged into irretrievable destruction. We may be happy in the preservation of a free Constitution; we tremble for the consequences of so wild a departure from the very principles which many of us have sworn to observe, and all of us profess to obey.

4th. Because we recollect the present Constitution was formed with great harmony, at the most auspicious period of time, when the flame of patriotism shone brightest, when the good people of the state were impressed with no other idea than that of acquiring and maintaining to themselves and their posterity equal liberty; when no factions were formed with ambitious or mercenary motives. We have seen it support the safety and happiness of the state, against a most formidable enemy without, with every embarrassment of a most indefatigable and insidious party within. We hoped, as the Constitution had pointed out an orderly mode of reconsidering every part of our proceedings at the end of seven years, that peace and harmony would have prevailed in the review. If we are disappointed, we must ascribe it to those who have undertaken to propose articles for alteration, when no legal body is constituted for making those alterations, and when it has been already decided, upon the principles of the Constitution, that a Convention shall not be called.

5th. Because the present Constitution, with all the pretended faults and imperfections, which have been so industriously searched out, and ascribed to it, by men who wanted an excuse for real disaffection or factious views, has stood the test of the most arduous trial, at a time when vigour and energy were indispensibly necessary, in the execution of measures essential to our safety, among a people of whose purity, in some parts of the state, we cannot boast.

6th. Because the alterations proposed will introduce a form of government much more expensive, burthensome and complicated;—but what we dread more than expence and delay, they tend to introduce among the citizens, new and aristocratic ranks, with a chief magistrate at their head, vested with powers exceeding those which fall to the ordinary lot of kings. We are sufficiently assured that the good people of Pennsylvania most ardently love equal liberty, and that they abhor all attempts to lift one class of citizens above the heads of the rest, and much more the elevating any one citizen to the throne of royalty; and herein we are confident we speak not only the language of our constituents, but that we proclaim also the voice of God and nature.

7th. Because we have been taught to believe that many free constitutions have been destroyed for want of the means of reducing them at fixed periods to their first principles. This has been constantly recommended by the greatest and best political writers, is fully established in the 14th section of our bill of rights, and has been wisely provided for by the 47th section of our frame of government. This salutary provision among others is now attemped to be destroyed; so that no guard may remain against innovations, no check may be left against the encroachments of power. Hereafter, if the present attempt should succeed, no constitutional mode can be appealed to upon the most attrocious and alarming abuses of government. Nothing will remain to the people but the dreadful appeal to arms, to which so many before us have been reduced to the necessity of applying. An appeal frequently unsuccessful and always dangerous; dangerous even in case of victory; because the conquerors, even under the standard of liberty, have so often proved tyrants. A legal mode is infinitely to be preferred, and we think ought always to be preserved.

JOSEPH HART, JOHN SMILEY.
SAMUEL SMITH, WILLIAM FINLEY,
JOHN WHITEHILL, JAMES EDGAR,
SIMON DRIESBACH, JOHN M'DOWELL,
BALTZER GEHR.

JANUARY 21, 1784.

A motion was made by Mr. Fitzsimons, seconded by Mr. St. Clair, in the words following:

Whereas the dissentients to the report of the committee appointed to propose alterations and amendments in the Constitution have, among other things, stated, that, on the 2d of January, when the report of the former committee on the Constitution was under consideration, "A mem-"ber who voted for, and another who voted against the "report, expressly and repeatedly declared (which the "whole Council acquiesced in) that the decision of this "question was to determine, absolutely, whether a Con-"vention was to be called or not:" Therefore

Resolved, That the Council did not, then, nor at any time since, acquiesce or agree in the opinion, that the vote of the 2d of January determined the question, as to calling a Convention.

On the question to agree to the same, the Yeas and Nays were required by Mr. Fitzsimons and Mr. St. Clair:

YEAS.	YEAS.
1. Samuel Miles,	8. Thomas Hartley,
2. Thomas Fitzsimons,	9. Richard M'Allister,
3. Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	10. William Irvine,
4. Arthur St. Clair,	11. James Read,
5. Anthony Wayne,	12. John Arndt,
6. James Moore,	13. David Espy,
7. Stephen Chambers,	
NAYS.	**NAYS.**
1. Joseph Hart,	6. John Smiley,
2. Samuel Smith,	7. William Finley,
3. John Whitehill,	8. James Edgar,
4. Baltzer Gehr,	9. John M'Dowell.
5. Simon Driesbach,	

So it passed in the affirmative, and the Resolution was adopted.

A member presented to the chair a draught of an address to the freemen of Pennsylvania, which was read, and is as follows:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

AGREEABLY to the trust reposed in us, we have met, and seriously deliberated upon those matters submitted to our consideration by the Constitution of this State.

The most weighty subject that has come before us is the Constitution itself. To that, therefore, whilst we have not neglected the others, we have principally directed our attention. We have examined it with candor. We have compared it with the constitutions of other states. We have discovered some of its defects. We have suggested the necessity of abolishing such parts of it as are *expensive and burthensome*, and dangerous to your liberties; and have with great deference thrown out, for your consideration, such alterations, as appeared to us to be best calculated to secure to you the blessings of free and equal government.

By the Report of our Committee, which accompanies this Address, you will perceive that, tho' the majority of this Council approve of the alterations, considering them essential to your existence as a free people, it has not yet met with the concurrence of two thirds of our whole number, which the Constitution has made necessary to enable us to call a Convention. We are strangers to the motives of the minority for refusing to give you an opportunity to judge upon a matter, you, and we, and all our posterity, are so deeply interested in, while, by their silence upon the subject of the report, they have confessed that the Constitution wants amendment. By refusing to indulge you in a Convention for that purpose, they hold up consequences from that meeting, that are dishonorable to freemen. They have, indeed, had the power to prevent it for the present, in the manner pointed out by the Constitution:—But their sullen *No* in this Council cannot rob you of your BIRTH-RIGHT.

Is it that they were concerned in the framing of the Constitution, and therefore cannot bear that any fault should be found with it?—This fondness for the productions of the brain is a weakness mankind is subject to.—But in so momentous a concern, passion and prejudice should, as far as human nature is capable of it, be laid aside, and the arguments offered weighed with that cool deliberation the subject deserves: Nor can it be, in any case, much less in the intricate science of government, upon which so few have had either leisure or opportunity to turn their thoughts, an impeachment of any man's judgment, to say he is mistaken.——If errors then have crept in, they ought to be corrected; if there are ambiguities, they should be explained; and if the system itself is wrong, it should be altered.

One cannot hesitate a moment in declaring, that all these were naturally to be expected from the time and circumstances under which the present Constitution was formed. Our political knowledge was in its infancy. The passions of the state were unusually agitated. A

large body of militia were busy in preparing to march to another state, to oppose the progress of the British army. Another body of citizens, to the amount of 5000, were absent, on the same service, in the continental army. Amidst the din of arms, and the dread of invasion, and when many wise and able men were necessarily absent, whose advice and assistance would have been of great use, was it reasonable to expect that a Constitution could be formed, proper for a great and growing state?—And if an improper one was formed, which is our decided opinion, shall it not be altered or amended?

Let it not be said, that the Constitution has carried us triumphantly thro' a perilous war. This is far from being the case. We owe all the exertions of Pennsylvania to the virtue of the people. In times of danger, it is well known, the Constitution forsook us, and the will of our rulers became the only law. It is well known, likewise, that a great part of the citizens of Pennsylvania, from a perfect conviction that political liberty could never long exist under such a frame of government, were opposed to the establishment of it; and that when they did submit to it, a solemn engagement was entered into by its then friends, that after seven years should be expired, and the enemy driven from our coasts, they would concur with them in making the wished for amendments. The seven years have elapsed, and our country now enjoys a peace favourable to the most temperate deliberations on the subject of government; but a minority in this Council, which, by the absurdity of its Constitution, can, in this instance, bind the majority, say it is unnecessary. We appeal to your common sense, whether such a conduct is calculated to restore order and mutual confidence.

It may be proper here to remark, that this very minority, although near one half of the members present in this Council, do not represent one third of you: So that the voice of more than two thirds of the people, if the majority speak your sense, is sunk entirely; and, contrary to all principles, the lesser number binds the greater.

What do these men fear from a Convention? Are they afraid to trust you with the exercise of the inestimable power of choosing a government for yourselves?—You cannot—you will not injure yourselves in this business. If the Constitution, in its present form, is most agreeable, you have only to instruct your Representatives in the Convention to adopt it in all its parts. You are the Sovereigns in Pennsylvania. All the power of the state is derived from your votes. Nothing can be obligatory on you, which is contrary to your inclinations, or repugnant to your happiness. We do not quote any part of the Bill of Rights to prove to you, that you may call a Convention when, and in what manner, you please.—This privilege is your birth-right, and no power on earth can deprive you of it. We appeal to you, therefore, to decide the great question—Whether Pennsylvania shall continue unhappy and distracted under her present Constitution, or whether, by calling a Convention, and amending it, you will restore harmony amongst yourselves, and dignity to your government.

We recommend to your serious consideration the report of our committee, which has been adopted by this Council, and has become one of its acts. Weigh the reasons upon which it is founded with coolness and deliberation, and suffer not yourselves to be imposed upon, or your passions inflamed, by artful men, or by words without a meaning. We can have no interest separate from yours; and as to our political principles, when you recollect that all have been the consistent opposers of our British foes, and most of us have risqued our lives and fortunes during the whole of the contest, you can entertain no doubt about them. The proposed alterations are not experiments, but are founded on reason and the experience of our sister states. The future welfare of your country is in your hands. If you give her a good government, she will be *great and free.*—If you mistake in this point, the die will be cast, and you are sealed up to insignificance or misery.

We have not the most distant prospect that the gentlemen in the minority will concur in calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, which we have thought, we hope not improperly, the most important part of our business? And it is that you might have an opportunity to instruct them on that subject, that we have at present suspended our deliberations.

Signed, by Order of Council,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, President.

A motion was made by Mr. Wayne, seconded by Mr. Chambers,

That the President sign the address, and that it be published with the report.

On the question to agree to the same, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Smiley:

YEAS.	YEAS.
1. *Samuel Miles,*	7. *Stephen Chambers,*
2. *Thomas Fitzsimons,*	8. *Thomas Hartley,*
3. *Fred. A. Muhlenberg,*	9. *Richard M'Allister,*
4. *Arthur St. Clair,*	10. *William Irvine,*
5. *Anthony Wayne,*	11. *John Arndt,*
6. *James Moore,*	12. *David Espy.*

NAYS.	NAYS.
1. *Joseph Hart,*	6. *Simon Driesbach,*
2. *Samuel Smith,*	7. *John Smiley,*
3. *John Whitehill,*	8. *William Finley,*
4. *James Read,*	9. *James Edgar,*
5. *Baltzer Gehr,*	10. *John M'Dowell.*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Council then adjourned until three o'clock on Tuesday, the first of June next, P. M.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN ROSE, Secretary.

The ADDRESS *of the* MINORITY *of the* Council of Censors, *to the Citizens of* Pennsylvania.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

ACCORDING to the sacred trust reposed in us by the Constitution of this commonwealth, we met in the Council of Censors; and among the many important matters submitted to our decision, we early took into consideration the Constitution itself; and after the most mature deliberation, *ten* of us were of opinion, that it was not so defective as to require an amendment by a new Convention. However *twelve* of our number were of different sentiments: But as the Constitution requires *two thirds* of the Censors chosen to agree together in the same opinion, before we be authorized to call a convention; the alteration or amendment of the Constitution became no longer a proper object of our deliberation; especially when not one *half*, much less two thirds of the Censors chosen had expressed their sentiments, that it needed an amendment. Yet the *twelve* members above mentioned, finding themselves able to carry any vote, contrary to the plainest and most forceable arguments we could urge, against intermeddling with a business of so delicate a nature, thus put out of our power by the constitution itself, still insisted upon dabbling in the matter; and accordingly appointed a committee of their *own number*, to prepare and bring in a new form of government.

This operation has necessarily wasted much of our time, and involved you in a very needless expence, while the proper business of the Censors has been neglected. Instead of enquiring into the violations of our Constitution, the conduct of public officers, or the expenditure of your money, our time has been shamefully wasted, by the obstinate perseverance if this small majority of *two* members, who have been contriving means to lead the free citizens of this state into an adoption of their new constitution. For this purpose, they have obliged us to adjourn 'till the first of June next, and have printed their goodly frame of government, accompanied with a smooth and insidious address; in hopes of inducing you to instruct us, to agree to a plan, which, in our opinion, is founded upon the aristocratic principles of domination, and calculated to rivet the shackles of slavery upon you and your innocent posterity for ever.

We have opposed this destructive measure in every stage of its progress thro' the Council, and have entered our solemn protest on the minutes, against the introduction of a plan of government, which raises one part of the citizens above another, with a *King* or Governor at their head, who, with a moderate share of understanding and a small tincture of ambition in his nature, cannot fail to grow into one of the most formidable tyrants on the earth. We refer you to the reasons of our opinion on this subject, printed at large in our *dissent*.

As you have honored us with so exalted a station, as that of guardians of your liberty, in the most critical conjuncture, when the disappointed spirit of domination is crawling from its lurking places, where it lay concealed, in sullen fretfulness and discontent, in the time of danger, and is either secretly at work, or with unparalelled effrontery is openly grasping at places, which your virtue has preserved, and which its timid votaries would have trembled to fill, when the enemy were rioting in your state, we cannot, we dare not hold our peace; we look upon it as one of the most sacred obligations we are under to our country, to sound the alarm to the most distant corners of the state; and wish that our voice could be heard through the United States of America, that our fellow citizens might, in similar circumstances, be roused into vigilance and attention, to guard that sacred liberty, which has cost the blood of thousands, and the fortunes of the best whigs in America.

We hope that, at this dangerous crisis, you will exert every legal power, that is yet secured to you by our invaluable Constitution, which has carried us triumphantly through a glorious war, to transmit this sacred palladium of liberty inviolate to your latest posterity. Let no artful addresses of those aspiring despots, who wish to establish and fill an upper House of *Lords* amongst you, that they may thereby more effectually teach you submission to your *betters*, prevail with you to give up a Constitution, which is the admiration of Europe,* which attracts the attention of every friend of equal liberty in the world, and which will continue to brighten and grow illustrious as long as the lamp of science shall irradiate this western world, and the genious of liberty protect its hardy sons from the incroachments of arbitrary power.

Read over the proposed alterations of your constitution with attention; they will speak for themselves; and tremble at the enormous powers that are to be wrested out of your hands, and lodged in your future governor. The grand objection to our present Constitution is, that it retains too much power in the hands of the people, who do not know how to use it, so well as gentlemen of fortune, whose easy circumstances give them leisure, to contrive how to spend your money to the best advantage; and that it gives no advantage to the rich over the poor, inasmuch as they must sit in the same House with the ill-dressed farmers from the country, if they would have any share in the Legislature. To remedy these inconveniencies, it is humbly proposed to your consideration, whether you will not establish an Upper House to accommodate *the better sort of people*, and to vest them with full power to prevent any law from passing, which a number of honest farmers from the country may judge to be salutary and beneficial to the state. And lest you might have the smallest chance to get a single law enacted, which does not comport with the views of your new lords and masters, you are earnestly requested to invest your Governor or King (for it matters not by what name you may call him) with absolute power to put a negative on any bill, which both Houses may agree to enact, unless he be so poor, or avaricious as not to be able to bribe one third of either House to adhere to the alterations he may be pleased to make.

And that you may finally despair of ever having it in your power without bloodshed to counteract an ambitious tyrant at the head of your government, it is further proposed to give him absolute power to appoint and commission every officer in the state, both civil and military, from himself down to the constable or door-keeper, except only the treasurer of the state, and the magistrates in their respective districts, whom you are yet allowed to elect, altho' much against the wish of the friends of this new constitution.

Now, think what hopeful prospects you have of making a successful opposition to a domestic tyrant, armed with these formidable powers; and what a contemptible figure you must make, when associated under your military officers, the creatures of his appointment, who will doubtless lead you on, with intrepid bravery, to oppose the arbitrary encroachments of their master, to whose creating breath they owe their existence as your officers. Let no man persuade you, that this is only an imaginary scene. The day may come, and will probably arrive very soon, if you adopt the new constitution, when you will have no resource left, but to appeal to the sword for the recovery of your lost liberties and rights. And would you, with open eyes, reduce yourselves to the miserable situation of being obliged to hazard your lives, under the command of such *dependent* officers, who, from gratitude for their appointment, will be strongly tempted to sacrifice you to the ambitious views of their master? Would you rather lodge this power in the hands of an aspiring despot, encircled with an host of needy, sycophantic dependents, spread over every department of the state, than reserve it in your own hands, where it is now placed by your happy constitution, and where it can never be employed but for your advantage?

And that the shadow of power reserved for you by the new constitution, in chusing your own magistrates, may be of as little advantage as possible to the people, your governor is also to be invested with the power of appointing other judges of the court of common pleas; so that there may be no occasion for your magistrates to put themselves to the needless expence of attending their courts, but may confine themselves to the business of granting warrants at home, and settling petty disputes among their neighbours, unless they should chuse to go to a court of common pleas to be solemn witnesses to the decisions given by the judges of his excellency's appointment. These are the golden prospects held out to you, in the military and judicial departments, in exchange for the substantial freedom secured to you by your present constitution.

Nor are your hopes and prospects from your representatives a whit better, whether in the upper or lower House of Assembly. In order that they may have it in their power more effectually to dispose of you, your liberty and property, without detection, to the highest bidder, it is curiously provided in the new constitution, that there shall be no more reasons of dissent entered on the minutes of either house. So that you are to be kept in the dark, with respect to the conduct of your representatives, and there is not the least trace to be left on the minutes, by which you can distinguish between a virtuous representative, and one who has sold you, like the cattle on his farm, to any ambitious master, who has money enough to pay the purchase.

And that you may have no hope of removing a powerful faction from any department in the government, all rotation of office is to be abolished; and any tyrant in office, from the Governor down, may be either continued, or re-appointed at his pleasure, and your Representatives re-elected during life, as long as they can find means to manage an election, or to bribe, or bully their unhappy dependents into a prostituted vote.

We have heard a great deal from the enemies of our Constitution, about the expence of the present government, who, under pretence of œconomy, have scandalously starved the Judges of the Supreme Court, who were early whigs, and had fortitude enough to fill that hazardous station, when scarcely a single man of the present prevailing faction, who are now bawling so loudly for a change of government, could be found, to undertake the office of condemning a loyal subject of the British King, for his treachery to his country. And lo! here is a new Constitution, incomparably more burthensome and expensive than the former, which, with shameless inconsistency, you are courted to adopt. Instead of thirteen Counsellors, you are now sollicited to pay twenty-nine at least, to compose an Upper House, with the comfortable prospect, that they may grow in time to the number of fifty. And your House of Assembly, who now sit half the year (since the anticonstitutionalists have composed the majority) will then probably sit the whole year, when they will have both an overgrown Governor, and a House of Lords to contend with, and possibly be obliged, at the end of it, to break up without passing a single law for the benefit of the people.

It would be endless to run through all the alterations which your Counsellors have proposed in our Constitution, and expose to open view the horrid principles of tyranny and domination, which it has artfully concealed under the specious pretence of calling upon you, to consult for your future prosperity, by introducing the Trojan horse within your walls, from whose pregnant womb a chosen band of armed robbers is to issue forth, that will soon lay your liberties prostrate in the dust.

We would therefore call upon you with our expiring breath, to guard the Constitution of Pennsylvania, with all the virtue and resolution which you formerly exerted, when the enemy were glutting themselves with the blood of the first born whigs of America. Suffer not the pledge of your dear bought freedom to be wrested out of your hands, nor yourselves to be duped into a tame surrender of your birth-rights, by the plausible pretences of aspiring persons, whose ambitious views are but too much countenanced by our fellow Counciliors. If you instruct us to call a new Convention to adopt this system of tyranny, remember, that this is the last warning of approaching danger, that ever you are to have from a Council of Censors; for we are to be demolished by this new Constitution; and if the groans of your future slavery would ever rouse you to thoughts of recovering your lost freedom, you must first manure the plains of a second Runnemede with the richest blood of America.

We hope you will not only discourage all petitions for a change of government which may be circulated amongst you; but that you will also use your best endeavours to promote counter petitions and remonstrances, to prevent the ambitious views of that restless aristocracy, who are industriously labouring to lull you into security, until they establish themselves and their disaffected abettors, in such a system of domination as cannot easily be shaken. It was the same spirit, now grown rampant through your indulgence, that called upon you in the year 1779, for a change of your Constitution, and then had the mortification to find upwards of sixteen thousand whigs in Pennsylvania against eight hundred, forbidding that new-born faction to lay their sacrilegious hands upon your infant Constitution. At that trying conjuncture, when every whig was known by his animated exertions for his country, there were no more than eight hundred to be found, who openly dared to attack the free Constitution of your state, and call for another more adapted to their aristocratic views; and if there are more to be found at this day, it must be attributed to the lenity of that government, which they are now willing to demolish, and which, by a mistaken clemency, has enabled them at this time to plot the destruction of the liberties of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH HART, JOHN SMILEY,
SAMUEL SMITH, WILLIAM FINLEY,
JOHN WHITEHILL, JAMES EDGAR,
SIMON DRIESBACH, JOHN M'DOWEL.
BALTZER GHER,

* *The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Franklin, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 19, 1780.*

"The disputes about the Constitution seem to have subsided. It is "much admired here and all over Europe, and will draw over many "families of fortune to settle under it as soon as there is a peace."

To be SOLD by way of public Vendue,

on the premises, on the 26th day of February next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, situate in the township of Ashton, in the county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, about 7 miles from Chester, and 18 from Philadelphia; the road leading from Darby through Providence to Chadd's Ford runs through said premises; about 150 acres of land, be the same more or less, a sufficient quantity of woodland well timbered, about ten acres of good watered meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered; the upland is divided into six fields, five of which lie south, and each watered by never failing springs; though the character of said land will speak for itself; it is pleasant and healthy: There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling-house, with barn, stables, spring-house and other out-houses, a well of good water near the door, and a good bearing orchard; bounded by lands of Benjamin Sharpless, Abraham Martin and others, and on the north-east side by Chester creek, where there is a convenience to erect any kind of water-works, &c. and convenient to sundry places of worship. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, are desired to apply to the subscriber, living on the same. JOHN M'MINN, senior.

N. B. An indisputable title will made by said M'Minn; if the plantation is not sold it will be rented, and may be entered on the first of April next. ¶

FOUND,

On the second instant, in a stable, between Philadelphia and the Seven Stars, on Bristol road,

A SILVER WATCH.

The owner, by applying to the subscriber, living near Whitemarsh Church, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. EVAN MEREDITH. § *Jan.* 26.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 30th instant,

A SMALL PLANTATION, situate in the township of Blockley, Philadelphia county, containing 27 acres and an half, about four miles and an half from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of James Worrell and Aaron Hibbert; there are on said place, a good brick house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the same, a log barn, also a never-failing spring of water hard by the house, and a stone spring-house over the same; there are also on said premises about 7 acres of woodland, 4 acres of mowing meadow, and the remainder tillable ground; said place lies on Marshall's road. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the day of sale.

January 8, 1784. § WILLIAM TYSON.

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